# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER


COPYRIGHT 1931 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Sixteen Pages

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1931—VOL. XXIII, NO. 257

ATLANTIC EDITION ••

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

**More Countries Give Up Gold**

**Progress Is Made at Berlin**

**Young China Has Its Say**

**Mr. Gandhi's Eloquent Silence**

**Communists Don't Count Up**

**Gifford Puts It to the People**

THE matter of metals makes all the nations think. Norway and Sweden slide off the gold standard. Holland declares it will stick. Greece is busy with adjustments to keep credit intact. London sees light, countries off the standard seeming to have advantage in world trade. That light is a will-o'-the-wisp, says Sir Walter Layton, seeing a lack of confidence in sterling. Washington stirs with talk of gold, silver and currency problems before Congress. Memories of William Jennings Bryan—and free silver! The most stable thing about it all is gold itself. It changes little in value. It is the footrule to which everything else must conform. Standards may shift, lawmakers may legislate; but the man with gold in the pocket will continue to be the man with the smile on the face.

¶ M. Laval and M. Briand break bread with Herr Bruening and Herr Curtius in Berlin. Europe, with bated breath, listens beneath the dining-room window. The diners find they have a common language—the tongue of tolerance. Good will toward coöperation is statesmanship, avers Laval. No one could say more in six words, counters Curtius. Franco-German political differences are adamant now. So they are deferred. Economic unions are possible today. So they are tackled. Agreements get under way on key industries—chemicals, electricity, iron, coal. Throngs fill the streets. Will they jeer? They cheer! Germany cheering France—for the first time in many years. The sound flows over the German boundaries, around the earth. It is a sane sound. Rapprochement is a fact. Fair and warmer. It is wonderful weather when old foes get together.

¶ War in Manchuria appears to have been averted, but the Council of the League of Nations wants to see the status quo restored. The pledge that the Japanese troops will be withdrawn has been accepted, but Geneva is watching the evidences of good faith. Meanwhile, Chinese students grow active. They take to processions—and soap boxes. They appeal to the crowds. They injure Minister Wang, protesting conciliation. They declare their country has been insulted. And don't want to see their country take it lying down.

¶ India's communal problems must be settled by the Indians themselves. So declares Prime Minister MacDonald at the Round Table conference. The British Government should not be asked to arbitrate between sects nor in internal affairs, Mr. Gandhi, after an all-night journey from Lancashire, listens in. It is his day of silence. There are two occasions on which the Mahatma profoundly impresses the conference. On the days when he makes remarkable speeches—and on the days when he says nothing at all.

¶ The Soviet Union probably does not believe that a little leaven leavens the whole lump. At least the Soviet leaven of Communism has not produced in several countries the effects enthusiastically expected. It seems not to have leavened even Russia. The facts are coming out now. And the facts, when they include the figures, are convincingly revealing. With only 2,250,000 professing adult Communists among the 138,000,000 inhabitants, the world can only wonder about the great mass of the people. They think and they feel. What will they say—when at last they may dare to speak?

¶ Mr. Walter S. Gifford tells America who it is that holds the employing power. He puts it up to the people. They buy and industry, with orders on hand, goes ahead. They fail to buy and industry, with goods on hand, stands still. Saving by those who are earning is commendable. Oversaving, through fear, is denying others the opportunity to earn. If the householder doesn't need goods he can buy work. He can fix up the old home. He can make minor improvements that will mean major meals to somebody around the corner. Mr. Gifford's radio address drives home the thought of individual responsibility. One big question ought to form in every man's thought. How can I help?

¶ Washington tells the country at last what to do with the wheat. Wheat's to eat! Not in loaf or biscuit but in cereals or even as is. The sly Bureau of Home Economics hopes to win half the population to its program by arguing that a wheat diet encourages those very curves below an Empress Eugenie hat that set off that top-piece to perfection. But nothing is said to mollify those hearty male members who in their patriotic obedience—if there's anything in the theory—might turn a waistline into an equator.

## Pupils Establish Employment Bureau

*By the Associated Press*

Philadelphia, Sept. 28

STUDENTS of Derby Junior High School have organized an employment bureau to find after school and Saturday jobs for pupils whose fathers are unemployed.

Miss Mildred Dougherty, in charge of the bureau, said there were many tasks which school children could perform and that the money they earned might go far toward alleviating distress this winter.

## Paris Envoys' Berlin Visit Sets Precedent

### Committee for Economic Rapprochement Formed at First Session

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

*Staff Correspondent*

*By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN, Sept. 28—For the first time in the entire history of the two nations, a French Premier and a French Minister of Foreign Affairs are visiting the capital of Germany.

The first concrete result of the visit was formal establishment of an economic commission which will immediately take up the task of promoting closer collaboration in commerce, trade and industry.

From the moment M. Pierre Laval and M. Aristide Briand stepped smiling from the train—which had carried them through the region south of the Somme and Ruhr—at Friedrichstrasse Station yesterday morning until late today they have been receiving a generous and genuine reception from the German people.

These two days have been filled with hospitality. For hours yesterday a quiet, interested, friendly crowd of Berlin citizens thronged Unter den Linden to catch fleeting glimpses of the French statesmen as they hurried to and from their headquarters at the Hotel Adlon, from whose roof French and German flags waved in unison.

**Cries of "Vive la Paix"**

M. Laval and M. Briand were informal and gay. From the balcony of their hotel they responded with cordial gestures to repeated cries of "Vive Laval," "Vive Briand," "Vive la paix."

These two days have no less been filled with significance. Long, intimate, candid conversations have been in progress between M. Laval and Dr. Heinrich Bruening, the German Chancellor, between M. Briand and Dr. Julius Curtius, the German Foreign Minister, and between the French leaders and members of the entire German Cabinet.

They have been discussing calm questions; they have been discussing combustible questions. They have been working out a comparatively simple, modest and useful economic committee which will aid Franco-German coöperation in industry.

They have been examining the admittedly more delicate and dangerous issues of reparations, disarmament and politics, whose solution alone will make possible Franco - German coöperation in peace.

**Bridge of Understanding**

This visit to the people of Germany and these conversations with leaders of the Reich are unfolding the most significant act in the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

## Development of Communism From Russia Toward Levant Appears Slow and Doubtful

### *In the Soviet Itself Perplexing Problems Beset the Future, While in Turkey and Palestine 'Red' Activities Are Rigidly Restricted*

**WHAT COMMUNISM IS DOING TO THE WORLD**
*First of fifteen articles*

THE SOVIET UNION AND THE LEVANT

In the Soviet Union, the spearhead of world Communism, the official figures cited by The Christian Science Monitor correspondent show that there are only 2,250,000 professing Communists among the 138,851,000 inhabitants of the country. In addition, there are some 4,000,000 Young Communists aged 16-23 and the same number of Young Pioneers between the ages of 8 and 14.

The Soviet authorities in Moscow are trying to leaven the whole of Russia — particularly its youth — with this modest amount of yeast. Though they have a colossal organization at their beck and call, the Monitor correspondent finds their task is still far from completed and foresees many difficulties still in the way of their success.

In the territory of Soviet Russia's neighbor and ally, Turkey, Communist propaganda is under the strictest surveillance. About 100 persons annually are arrested for spreading "red" propaganda.

In Palestine, also, Communism is making little headway.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MOSCOW—The Communist Party of the Soviet Union seems securely intrenched in power behind the triple rampart of intensive propaganda, intensive repression and an economic order which during the last two or three years has been more and more remolded along Socialist lines.

The party has been increasing steadily in membership from year to year and at last accounts numbered 2,250,000 members and "candidates," or applicants for membership who are still on probation.

This figure does not, however, represent the full organized strength of Communism. There are also about 4,000,000 enrolled Young Communists between the ages of 16 and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

## TAX REVISIONS URGED TO HELP CITY CAR LINES

### Municipal Subsidy Termed Only Alternative at Convention

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 28—Unless municipalities make a general revision of taxes assessed against local transportation companies, continued operation of the latter may necessitate municipal subsidies, Mr. J. H. Hanna of Washington, D. C., declared in an address at the opening of the fiftieth annual convention of the American Electric Railway Association, of which he is president, here today. More than 8500 representatives of the transportation industry are attending the meeting, which will continue through Friday.

"The local transportation industry," said Mr. Hanna, "is paying 10 cents out of every dollar received in fares for some sort of taxes and this is declared to be one of the greatest factors in the financial difficulties of the industry.

"The general public in most cities, I am sure, prefers tax reductions to fare increases. One tax to which companies are objecting particularly is for paving. This, we insist, is an unwarranted hangover from horse-car days."

Mr. Hanna admitted that there was "some justice" in the charge that street railway progress has not kept pace with the times, and that they were attempting to sell at a higher price the same character of service which was sold several years ago.

"This criticism is met through scientific research, which has proved the saving of many other industries," he added.

He held that improvement in the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

## JAPAN INSISTS ON CONDITIONS IN ARMS TRUCE

### Agrees With French Policy on Right to Complete Present Programs

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

*Staff Correspondent*

*By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor*

GENEVA, Sept. 28—Opposition of France, Japan and their allies today prevented the other powers from passing a recommendation for an armaments truce in the League's Assembly disarmament committee. This truce by progressive dilution has become a mere shadow of the original proposal of Signor Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister.

Instead of specifically limiting new construction and expenditure in air, naval and land categories along the lines urged by Italy, the committee had already capitulated to the big armaments group and recommended merely that the nations "avoid any new scheme likely to increase their annual expenditure on armaments" during the coming year.

But even this was too strict for France, Poland, and Japan. These powers wished a mere pious declaration of an armaments truce, leaving every detail out. Under this declaration it is clear every Government could proceed to multiply its weapons of war just as it chose.

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, backed by Mr. Hugh R. Wilson of the United States, attempted to define the truce as an undertaking of the governments not to seek increase in armaments beyond existing levels "so as to disturb the existing proportion of armaments between the different countries."

But both Mr. Francis Sokal of Poland and Mr. Naotake Sato of Japan found ample arguments to combat the Anglo-American thesis. Mr. Sato in particular urged that governments be permitted not only to complete existing programs, but vote new programs of armament construction. In two passages Mr. Sato definitely defended the French policy while M. René Massigli of France was enabled to remain silent on delicate points.

Mr. Sato insisted the countries must be permitted to complete building of fortifications already started, considered as direct reference to the French line of concrete and steel extending from Flanders to Switzerland and from Switzerland to the Mediterranean.

## HARVARD ANNOUNCES AWARDS OF $216,145

Students in eight graduate schools of Harvard University have received 300 fellowships and scholarships having a total value of $216,145, for the current academic year, it was announced at University Hall this morning. Twenty-three of these awards are for travel abroad.

Six research fellowships in the law school with a total value of $15,750 were announced as fellows: The Judah Philip Benjamin Research Fellowship to Basil H. Pollitt of Newark, N. J.; the Sidney Thompson Fairchild Fellowship to Paul E. Bryan of Emory University, Georgia; the Brandeis Fellowship to Arthur L. Harding, Dallas, Texas; and three unnamed fellowships to Paul A. Freund, St. Louis, Mo., Guy V. Head, Columbia, Mo., and Joseph J. Smith Jr. of Meridian, Miss. By graduate schools, arts and sciences leads with 182 recipients.

## THE MONITOR INDEX

MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1931

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14
News of Sports—Pages 8 and 9
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13

FEATURES

Events Tonight ..... 2
Radio Programs ..... 9
The Children's Page ..... 10
The Home Forum ..... 11
Environment
(With Yiddish Translation)
Daily Features ..... 13
Editorials ..... 14

## Public Must Buy Both Goods And Work, Industrialists Say

### Ending of Depression, Gifford Says, Is Up to the People Themselves

### Head of B. & O. R. R. Declares Stagnant Money Must Be Utilized

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—The public must buy both work and goods if the United States is to overcome the nation-wide economic depression, Mr. Walter S. Gifford, director of the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief, declared yesterday.

Over a nation-wide radio hookup, Mr. Gifford said that five weeks in Washington have confirmed his opinion that this country has the knowledge, organization, wealth and generosity to care effectively for the distress of this coming winter. The talk was the first of a series.

"This depression will not be ended by a panacea," Mr. Gifford declared. "It is your depression and mine and when and how we get out of it lies in each person's power to some degree. If the public neither buys work nor goods it is the public that is indirectly discharging men. If the public wants work and goods, it is the public that is hiring men," he added.

Mr. Gifford said that there is every indication that the large cities will be able to meet their own demands for relief this winter, but that there may be smaller communities and sections which will need county or state aid.

He urged the formation of statewide committees of leading citizens, appointed by governors; emergency committees for all communities with unemployment problems; study of the probable unemployment load this winter and means of meeting it by each local committee and close coöperation between local and state committees.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 28—Declaring that more normal business conditions will return "when people stop looking for Santa Claus," and start buying again, Mr. Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in an interview in the Baltimore Evening Sun on Sept. 26, said he saw no need for having the "blues."

"All over this country people have stopped buying," Mr. Willard said. "A man who meant to buy an automobile this year has made up his mind to make the car he has do for another year. He has not had his house painted.

"That condition cannot endure permanently. There will come a time when the new automobile will become a necessity, when he will be unable to postpone buying new clothes, when he will be forced to have his house painted. This is inevitable in a country like this, and when the buying is resumed, we shall have more normal conditions.

"I find nothing to be blue about. When the people stop looking for Santa Claus, conditions will be improved.

"I regret the necessity for the furloughing of men on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. One-third of the number we employed in 1923 over the whole system has been laid off. We laid them off at this time because we hoped that, by taking that action now, we should be able to carry them through the winter. It seemed better that we should lay them off now, when the weather is warm, than to do it in winter. Wages have not been reduced."

## LEGISLATURE URGED TO STEM INSURANCE RISE

### Governor Ely Asks Revision to Force Guilty Driver to Shoulder Burden

Calling upon the Massachusetts Legislature in special joint session to effect some means of forcing careless motor vehicle operators to shoulder the burden of increasing insurance rates and thus to help relieve the financial pressure, exerted by the compulsory law on the careful driver, Gov. Joseph B. Ely today appeared Before the General Court to outline his proposals for a thorough revision of the system.

Summoned by the Governor for the express purpose of stemming the tide of rising insurance costs, the Legislature has before it, in addition to the Chief Executive's recommendations, more than a dozen bills, petitioning specifically for some form of insurance policy which would distinguish between the careful and the reckless in the matter of rates.

The Governor's remedies for the insurance problem, which he frankly admitted are open to possible amplification or alteration, embraced most of the plans up for consideration with the exception of the state fund.

In brief, the three fundamental points advanced by the chief executive were penalty ratings to be imposed on the careless, adoption of a law to allow the insurance commissioner to authorize the issuance of the so-called deductible form of policy, and the elimination of guest cases from the provisions of the law which now permit exaggerated claims for injuries by both operators and passengers riding with them.

He further advocated the strengthening of the laws in regard to reporting accidents and the nature of injuries received.

Particular emphasis was placed by Governor Ely on penalty ratings whereby "a greater proportion of the cost of insurance can be placed upon those who are guilty of improper operation." In this particular, he pointed out that, while responsibility for fixing rates, according to the experience of the business, rests on the Insurance Commissioner, no provisions are contained in the present law "to permit him to exact a higher rate from those who exhibit an experience which is unfavorable, than is exacted from the careful driver."

In the first place, the law, according to the Governor, "was enacted to give some monetary relief to those seriously injured by carelessly operated automobiles against those who did not possess property with which

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## Macia Approves Catalan Place In Constitution

*By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor*

MADRID, Sept. 28—The efforts of Señor Alcala Zamora, the Premier, to incorporate the Catalonian demands in the constitution, although only partically successful, have placated Col. Francisco Macia, the Catalonian leader. The latter has told the press that the text provides a satisfactory basis for discussion.

Parliament has approved control by the central state of fundamental questions such as relations with the church, religious liberties, diplomatic representation, declaration of war, peace treaties, colonies, public safety in cases not restricted to local affairs, fisheries, state debts, army, navy, national defense, customs, commercial treaties, shipping, extradition, jurisdiction of the supreme court, monetary system, banking, communications, airways, hydraulic and electric enterprise affecting more than one region, and emigration.

The vexed question of taxation, however, is shelved till later. In its new form article 15, which deals with regional matters, provides that the state will enact the laws and the autonomous regions will control the application of them regarding penal jurisdiction, labor, trade and matrimony. The state will regulate the regional statutes so as to coordinate the application of the laws with a view to harmonizing them with the different forms of civil legislation throughout Spain.

Weights, measures, railways and all activities affecting the wealth of the nation will be governed by the central state.

## World Economy Turns on These Bricks

Publishers' Photo Service

WEIGHING GOLD ON RAND

A Necessary Part of Activities in South Africa's Gold Fields, One of Main Sources of Supply of World's Bullion.

## STUDENTS CRY OUT IN CHINA AGAINST JAPAN

### In Nanking, They Attack Chinese Foreign Minister for Weak Attitude

*By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor*

PEIPING, China, Sept. 28—Student demonstrations throughout China today culminated in the serious injury of Mr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, in Nanking, where students attacked him during a demonstration protesting the conciliation over the Manchurian affair.

In Peiping, the demonstration was orderly, but students demanding to see Gov. Chang Hsueh-liang of Manchuria and urging war, massed before the residence of the Governor, refusing to leave.

In Manchuria, the flight of the civilian population continues. The Japanese apparently have abandoned their attempt to control the Manchurian section of the Peiping-Mukden Railway because the Chinese are unable to subdue banditry.

### Change in U. S. Policy In Far East Believed Seen in Stimson Note

*By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor*

TOKYO, Sept. 28—Those close to the situation here see in the Washington acceptance of Tokyo's contention that Japanese troops must continue the occupation of strategic points in Manchuria outside the railway zone until a diplomatic settlement with China can be effected, increasing proof that the American policy in the Far East is changing and inclining more toward the hands-off attitude Japan has long desired.

The first indications of this change made by Mr. William R. Castle Jr., Under Secretary of State, were reinforced by the moderate tone of the note by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and failure of any attempt to apply the Kellogg pact.

While Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Foreign Minister, is still unable to control the army's movements, it is indicated that the Government feels the situation is sufficiently controlled to permit the beginning of diplomatic efforts, hence Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Ambassador to the United States, and Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, Ambassador to London, have been ordered to cancel leaves and to remain at their posts. The statement in Canton by Mr. Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister of the South, opposing Japan's policy, apparently disposes of the rumor that Japan is inclined secretly to support Canton's attack on Nanking, hoping that Canton would be more lenient than President Chiang Kai-shek or Mr. Chang Hsueh-Liang.

The Osaka Mainichi editorially praises Mr. Stimson's statesmanship.

"Washington," it says, "no longer views China with the same idealization it did at the time of the Washington conference . . . when it proclaimed full confidence in the good sense of Japan to abide by the treaties and international propriety. The fact that Mr. Stimson did not advise the League to assist on an investigation commission is a token of confidence and respect Japan will never forget."

## New Boom in Colorado Silver Mines Possible With Gold Renunciation

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 28 (AP)—With more at stake than any other American state, Colorado is striving mightily to have something done about the silver situation.

Dozens of former cities, abandoned and ruined, testify to the wealth that once poured from Colorado's mines and the State is working for the day when silver may again be mined profitably.

Britain's suspension of the gold standard has given new impetus to the camps which lie deep within the mountains. It is only a breath, however, and the burros still graze undisturbed in the main streets and pine trees still grow up in broken pavements.

As part of the campaign to remonetize silver, Colorado merchants and banks are insisting on the use of silver dollars to the exclusion of paper bank notes, behind which there is no silver reserve.

"Use more silver dollars," is the slogan. Colorado residents are urged to demand their change in silver. Paper money is daily becoming more scarce as the movement grows.

Silver bars are displayed in bank and store windows, and residents, as a matter of civic duty as well as for investment, are urged to buy. The Bimetallists Association, headed by Mr. Frank Cannon, former United States Senator from Utah, is hammering for a world conference on the metal.

Senator William H. King of Utah is demanding a world conference in which China and India will participate, to do something about the monetization of silver.

Old timers in the mines are sure that silver is coming back, but say it has a long way to come. They agree remonetization of the metal on a fair ratio to gold would open Colorado's mines.

Silver is seldom found in the pure state. It is mixed with copper, lead, zinc and other metals. Colorado mines can produce silver for 45 cents an ounce. Hence, with the metal on a commodity basis, it cannot be mined with profit while selling at from 25 to 30 cents an ounce.

## ILLINOIS PLANTS DEVISE MEANS OF STABLE WORK

### Report of Manufacturers Opposes Any Form of State Insurance

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Sept. 28—Indorsement of several types of employment insurance and stabilization plans which have been developed within industry, and vigorous opposition to any form of state unemployment insurance, is contained in a report of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association made public Sept. 28.

The report was timed to appear the same day as a meeting called here by a committee of President Hoover's unemployment relief organization, headed by Mr. Harry A. Wheeler, Chicago banker.

The unemployment committee of the association, headed by Mr. George R. Meyercord, manufacturer and former president of the organization, which has been making a several months' study of employment stabilization, found that "a number of employers in the United States are slowly but surely developing along orderly and scientific lines a system of real unemployment insurance," and asserted that "the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

## Chinese Masses Hard to Awaken On Japan's Action

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

*By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI, Sept. 28—While resentment against Japanese action in Manchuria is increasing among the Chinese people, the process of awakening public opinion in this country is very slow. Even now the masses are largely indifferent to the situation.

Some have been saying that perhaps the conditions of the workers there will be improved by the change. But the official and professional classes and the students are earnestly working to arouse the people at large.

Their activities have probably made the fourth biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations impossible, since it would be difficult to give the Japanese delegates adequate protection.

China is still hopeful that the United States and the League of Nations will act, and there is a feeling that Japan has injured its case by its brusque repulse of any action on the part of Geneva.

Today's news indicates an increasing interest on the part of Russia in the situation, and there is probably less likelihood of military action in Manchuria than of increased activity of Bolshevist propaganda in the territory affected. Japan is described as a typically capitalist nation, and its "land grabbing" is contrasted with the Soviet policy of peaceful penetration.

Russian influence in Manchuria north of Kwanchung is very strong, and any Japanese move toward Harbin would be sure to arouse serious opposition. The Russian position in China is strong, owing to China's surrender on the extraterritoriality issue and owing to the aid given by Russia in the early stages of the revolution. Opinion here is that the controversy is still in its initial stages, and is likely to assume a serious international character.

## BRITISH INDUSTRY URGES USE OF X-RAY

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—The State Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is urging British industry to make use of recent developments in the application of X-ray analysis to industrial problems.

For the study of metallurgical problems through X-rays, special cameras have been evolved permitting the examination of materials at temperatures up to 1000 degrees Centigrade or higher.

Much useful information has been gathered through the use of the X-ray about such insulating materials as ebonite, bakelite and insulating papers.

One does not generally think of such substances as rubber, cellulose, wool and silk as crystalline, but X-ray examination has proved them to be so

## MOVE GROWS FOR SHIFT IN MONEY BASIS

### Sweden and Norway Latest to Drop Gold as Standard

### ISSUE LOOMS BIG BEFORE CONGRESS

### Silver Advocates Cite Benefits of Change as Others Alter System

By RICHARD L. STROUT

*Staff Correspondent*

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—Problems of gold, silver and currency will be more conspicuous in the coming session of Congress than at any time since William Jennings Bryan ran on a 16-to-1 silver platform 35 years ago. The reasons are not hard to find.

Great Britain has dropped the gold standard. Norway and Sweden have now done likewise, according to reports received overnight. Australia and Canada have gone on the paper standard by suspending specie payments, and other countries are expected to follow. France and the United States, between them, have two-thirds of the world's monetary gold, and before Congress reassembles M. Pierre Laval, Prime Minister of France, will presumably have discussed the whole matter with the President of the United States.

Then again, the question of remonetizing silver is rife. The International Chamber of Commerce is considering the matter in Paris. In London it is being discussed. Senators from silver-producing states have advocated such a course in the United States. Farm organizations which see in the step a process of inflation, urge the move. It would be popular with every debtor in the country if rehabilitation of silver should carry with it the expected concomitant of "cheaper money." And finally, the present low price of silver in world markets has unquestionably reduced the purchasing power of India and China to about half what it was a few years ago, with a tragic effect in world trade.

**Banking Study Begun**

All these things insure a momentous discussion of currency problems in Congress. A special subcommittee in the Senate under Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia has already begun taking testimony on the general subject of banking, and the matter is likely to be raised there; while in the House the Banking and Currency Committee is likewise preparing to take up the subject indirectly, through an investigation of recent bank failures.

Not in three generations has the popular thought been more open to new ideas on the subject of currency change.

Under such circumstances there is considerable confusion over several proposals already heard, to meet the monetary crisis by juggling currency standards. On the one hand are some who want to accept a "commodity dollar," in which the amount of gold would vary with fluctuations in goods—backed in the United States by Dr. Irving Fisher of Yale, and in England by Prof. John Maynard Keynes of Cambridge—on the ground that it would hold prices more stable than does gold; in other words that it would do the same thing that gold is supposed to do, only do it better.

In a second large class are those who advocate bimetallism, or the use of both silver and gold as a basis of value, with a fixed ratio arranged between them, as a better standard of value than either gold, or the Fisher commodity index proposal. This second plan is anything but popular with bankers and conservative economists generally. The latter charge that while some of its advocates are sincere in their belief that the use of silver would really stabilize prices, a large element really hopes that it would cause inflation.

**Helps Debtors**

An inflation is simply that which has happened in Great Britain. The exchange value of the pound sterling in gold has dropped by one-third. It means that all in the debtor class have one-third sliced off their debts by a stroke—at the expense of the creditor class. Such a similar event would be received enthusiastically, to say the least, in many parts of the United States, more particularly in the agricultural areas where the burden of the mortgages and other debts already has caused the failure of hundreds of banks.

The argument for a gold standard always has been that it is as near stability, as a gauge of world prices, as any one commodity could be. Gold has simply been a measuring stick. Each national currency on the standard has been exchangeable into a fixed weight of gold or its equivalent. The purchasing power of all these countries has thus been determined by what could be bought by the weight of gold into which these currencies were interchangeable.

But now Great Britain, some of its Dominions, the two Scandinavian countries, and some Latin-American territories are off the gold standard. Others will follow, it is believed. The situation is like the war, when the standard was abandoned by practically every country except the United States. Treasury officials, questioned here on the matter to-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

# WORLD MARKET STUDY COVERS TEXTILE TRADE

## Possibilities of Increasing American Sales Outlined by Mr. Hiram Nones

Textiles play an important rôle in world economics, it is revealed by a four-year study of world markets for American goods, just concluded by Mr. Hiram T. Nones, American trade commissioner, who is in Boston today. Mr. Nones held conferences with New England manufacturers, exporters and business men, particularly those interested in textiles, at the Custom House office of the United States Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce.

Much of the study was devoted to possibilities of increasing sales of American textiles, textile fibers and wearing apparel, especially in such countries as Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the Philippine Islands. Visits were made to other areas during the study, however, including East Africa, India, the Malay States, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan.

Normally, the foreign trade of the United States in textiles constitutes about one-quarter of our international business, said Mr. Nones. The same proportion applies to the majority of countries studied. In Japan and Australia, textiles are relatively more important than in the United States. "Since the war, Japan has become one of the world's greatest manufacturers of cotton yarn and cotton cloth and the efficiency of its cotton industry is second to none," he said.

"Japanese exports of cotton goods to Oriental countries have been responsible in a large measure for the decline of Great Britain's export trade in that part of the world. Within the last decade, Japan has become an important producer of rayon and it is probable that this newest textile product will eventually become as important as either silk or cotton in Japanese industry.

"In China, there are now about 130 mills making cotton goods, of which Japanese own about one-half. Although these mills do not go very far in supplying China's huge demand for cotton goods, they do, however, provide the nucleus of a domestic textile industry which the new Chinese tariff, passed this year, is expected to foster.

"In connection with the Philippines, United States exporters hold an advantageous position, trade between the two countries being free from tariff barriers. Despite the tariff, however, the products of Japan, China, England and other countries find a considerable market, particularly in textiles.

"Cotton mills in India have felt the competition of Japanese and British cotton goods and recently the Government imposed a high tariff on the types usually supplied by Japanese mills. India, like China, will undoubtedly provide in the future an enormous market for foreign products but at present the purchasing power of the masses is low.

"The Union of South Africa, affords one of the best foreign markets for such American textile items as denims and printed blue drills, both of which are used for the manufacture of work-clothing, principally in the mines. In 1930, the Union displaced Australia as the largest overseas outlet for American silk hosiery. British goods enjoy a preferential tariff in this market ranging from 2½ to 5 per cent.

"The advent of the automobile and motortruck in such countries as Egypt and Syria, is proving an outstanding factor in the economic advancement of these two countries and in creating a demand for numerous products of the western world."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

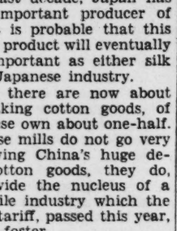
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00 six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

## Amusements

### BOSTON

NOW



THE DRAMATIC GENIUS

MR. GEORGE ARLISS

in "ALEXANDER HAMILTON"

ELABORATE STAGE SHOW "LIME HOUSE NIGHTS"

FABIAN SEVITSKY AND METROPOLITAN GRAND ORCHESTRA

METROPOLITAN

### NEW YORK CITY

CIVIC LIGHT OPERA CO. presents THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER with Charles Purcell & Vivienne Segal

POP. PRICES: Nights 50c to $2.50. Wed. Mat. 50c to $1.50. Sat. Mat. 50c to $2

NEXT OPERA "THE GEISHA" Seats Now

Erlanger Thea., W. 44 St. PEn. 6-7963. Evs. 8:30

KATHARINE CORNELL in The Barretts of Wimpole St.

by RUDOLF BESIER

Presented by KATHARINE CORNELL

Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC

Empire Th. Bway-40 St. Mts. Wed., Sat. Ev. 8:30

### CHICAGO

ILLINOIS THEATRE Now!

Complete original production and cast of the 1930 Pulitzer Prize Play

THE GREEN PASTURES

Nights $3-$1.50 Wed. & Sat. Mats. $2.50-$1

## Harvard Welcomes Overseas Teachers

Harvard today welcomed 12 visiting lecturers and professors for the academic year 1931-32, which officially began this morning. Seven of these men are from overseas universities, it was announced at University Hall. Three appointments carry the title of professor and nine are lecturers. Friedrich von der Leyen, University of Cologne, is to be Kuno Francke Professor of German Art and Culture; Sigurthur Nordal, Professor of Icelandic Literature at the University of Iceland, Reykjavik, is the fifth incumbent of the Charles Eliot Norton Professorship of Poetry; and Pierre Martino, Professor of French Language and Literature at the University of Algiers, is to be Exchange Professor from France.

The four lecturers from abroad are David Mitrany, former editor of the Manchester Guardian, who is to become lecturer on government and tutor in the division of history, government and economics; Gottfried Haberler, former Privatdocent in the University of Vienna and for a number of years librarian for the Vienna Chamber of Commerce; Arthur K. Griffin, associate professor of classics at Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S., becomes lecturer on Greek and Latin and tutor in the division of ancient languages, and George Vernadsky, research associate in history at Yale University, who will be a lecturer in this field at Harvard.

John D. Hicks, professor of American history and dean of the college of arts and sciences at the University of Nebraska, will lecture on history; Wilmon H. Sheldon, professor of philosophy at Yale, lectures in this subject; George L. Hendrickson, professor of Greek and Latin literature at Yale since 1907 and director of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, 1919-20, will talk on Greek and Latin, and William P. Montague will come from Columbia University, where he is professor of philosophy, to lecture here on this subject.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard University: Annual reception to freshmen; addresses by members of Harvard organizations, Phillips Brooks House, 7:30.

Boston School Committee: Special meeting, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants: Opening meeting and round-table conference with discussion on "Verification of Inventories," Chamber of Commerce, 6:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Phalanx Fraternity, Room 100, 6:30. Meeting, Echo Club, 10.

**Theaters**

Shubert—"Meet My Sister," 8:15.

Metropolitan—George Arliss in "Alexander Hamilton."

Colonial—"Trial by Jury" and "Pinafore."

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Advertising Club: Luncheon, Herald-Traveler Building, 12:15; Meeting, executive board, First District Advertising Federation, club rooms, 2.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Modern French paintings, Miss Adlow, 11.

New England Water Works Association convention: Opening session, welcoming addresses, reports, medal award and vote on proposed amendment, 10 a. m.; afternoon meeting, reading of historical papers, 2:30 to 5 p. m., Hotel Statler.

New England Antivivisection Society: Meeting in preparation for observance of World's Day for Animals; Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, 3.

Boston Chapter, Hadassah: Afternoon reception in honor of Mrs. H. H. Rubenovitz, Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation, Somerset Street, 2.

Y. W. C. A. (Clarendon Street): Presentation of lectures for women, auspices Adult Education Department, afternoon.

Harvard University: Annual meeting, Board of Overseers, University Hall, 2.

**Exhibitions**

**Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue**—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 10 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock every day except Monday. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; exhibition of new accessions of the Print Department Oct. 1; Stencil Designs by Thomas A. Fox; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes.

**Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge**—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. American water colors, including examples by John Marin, John Whorf, Charles Hopkinson, Marion Monks Chase, Maurice Prendergast, Preston Dickinson, Charles Burchfield and Edward Hopper. French drawings.

**Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court**—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

**Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain**—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Mexican exhibit of individual gourds, of Aztec pottery, basketry, decorated gourds, tiles, leatherwork, marble ornaments, spoons. Also individual figurines, miniature sombreros, beads, toys, household utensils.

**Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets**—General members' exhibition. Through Oct. 10.

**Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street**—English portraits and ship pictures.

**Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street**—Paintings by W. Lee-Hankey. Through Oct. 3.

**Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street**—Summer exhibit of paintings, miniatures, sculpture and etchings.

**Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place**—Color prints of "English Hunting Countries" by Lionel Edwards. Through month of September.

**Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 667 Boylston Street**—Drawings by Robert Austin. Through Oct. 5.

**Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street**—Etchings and dry points by Frank W. Benson, Edmund Blampied, Arthur Briscoe and others. Through September.

**Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street**—Recent paintings of Brittany by W. L. Stevens. Pencil drawings of New Hampshire by John Pratt Whitman. Through Oct. 6.

## Restaurants

### NEW YORK CITY

VIRGINIA NEEDHAM

175 MacDOUGAL STREET

(Half block South of 8th Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues)

Good food in a lovely old New York house

Luncheon 12-3—65, 75, 85 cents

Dinner 5:30-9—$1.00, $1.25 and $1.50

CLOSED SUNDAYS

### SAN FRANCISCO

States Hof Bräu RESTAURANT MARKET AT ... SAN FRANCISCO

# LEGISLATURE URGED TO STEM INSURANCE RISE

(Continued from Page 1)

to compensate for their heedless or careless conduct." In this respect, the present law has fulfilled a purpose which, the Governor declared, was sufficiently important to require keeping the compulsory provision of the law.

"On the other hand," he said, "we should not hesitate to change the provisions to permit a greater proportion of the cost to be borne by the careless or perhaps, in the interest of safe driving, to place a minimum of responsibility upon the individual, apart from any insurance."

Under the terms of the present law, the Governor called attention to the fact that a guest riding in an automobile cannot recover for personal injuries against the operator or the one for whom he acts in the absence of gross negligence. Experience has shown an attitude on the part of the operator, he said, possibly without premeditation, to aid the guest in the recovery of damages. Yet, the law very clearly indicates the intention to impose upon a guest the responsibility of taking his own chances, the Governor added.

"It is undoubtedly true that exaggeration of injuries is accountable for a large percentage of insurance losses," he continued. "For the purpose of curbing such falsification of claims, it seems to me that legislation should be enacted to give notice of the time and place of injury and a description of the injuries sustained within a limited time following the accident."

The Governor believed that if his recommendations were carried out it would be possible for the insurance commissioner to continue the 1931 rates for 1932 without any increase and possibly, in the end, to reduce them substantially for the vast majority of drivers.

## Motion Pictures

**"Jean de la Lune"**

Fine Arts Theater—"Jean de la Lune," French talking picture from the play by Marcel Achard; directed by Jean Choux. A. Tobis production. Beginning Sept. 26, 1931. The cast:

| | |
|---|---|
| Marceline | Madaline Renaud |
| Clo-Clo | Michel Simon |
| Richard | Constant Remy |
| Jef | René Lefèbvre |

Entirely apart from the charm of the unfamiliar, there is a special attraction about foreign language films. In the first place, the direction is generally more subtle and imaginative, the actors are less artificial and the mise en scène more atmospheric. And in the second, just as with people, "some has it and some hasn't"—charm we mean—and they has!

Technically, "Jean de la Lune" is an artistically wrought setting for a jewel of paste. A pair of exquisite gloves, of delicate pumps, or diaphanous hose, picked out as by a straying searchlight, bespeak milady's daintiness. The rhythmic chanting of the train wheels—"Jean de la Lune, Jean de la Lune"—express her emotional disturbance. But, unfortunately, the lady in the case, lacking moral sense or any purpose in life but pleasing herself, is not worth the story woven about her. Madaline Renaud is evidently a gifted emotional actress of the legitimate stage. It would be a pleasure to see her in a part more worthy of her talents.

Michel Simon is an actor of exceptional ability. In appearance reminiscent of José Mojica, better known to American audiences, he also has much of that superb singing actor's finesse. His study of Clo-Clo, amusing in effect, evinces thoughtful preparation in detail. René Lefèbvre shows to greater advantage than in "Le Million," recently seen here. As the dreaming, beauty-loving Jean (pet-named "Jef"), whose devotion at last redeems the selfish, fickle Marceline, he reveals depth and understanding. Indeed, the sweet, lovable character of this simple, gentle florist is all that redeems the story.

The dancers at the Tabarin, costumed like a chorus out of "The Black Crook," or some other extravaganza of the nineties, are anything but alluring.

Hearst's Metrotone News and an entertainingly instructive short, "Today and Yesterday," complete the program.

Meanwhile, there is nothing static about the Fine Arts Theater. Gramophone music now relieves the awesome hush that whilom fell on the house at intermission. And in addition to its stunning fall ensemble of red and gold draperies, with accessories to match, a harmonized reading table now invites with copies (current, not dental office numbers) of the Theater Arts Monthly, the New Yorker, and other alert magazines which have at least one eye on the arts. Morgan Dennis's etchings are still on view, and some of them for sale at $2 up.

M. L.

## Boston Art Notes

**Boston Public Library**

Posters entered in the competition for a cover for the House Beautiful magazine are on view in the exhibiting room on the third floor of the Boston Public Library.

A careful examination of these entries convinces us that the average workmanship among decorative artists has been pulled up extraordinarily. The obvious change in the direction of sound workmanship and subtle ideas is gratifying. The old carelessness is gone; the soft blurred effect is abandoned; mawkishness has proved impractical.

The eye, moving from drawing to drawing, catches various styles, observes wholesome influences. For despite the trend of conservative craft schools, the more significant ones teach their students the latest theories. We catch a note of cubism here; a successful attempt at abstraction there. Indeed, decorative art requires a good measure of abstraction, and many people fail to appreciate the contribution to practical art of some of the most esoteric painters in Paris today. Their experiments, instead of carrying them further and further out of the reach of the average thought, seem to be guiding them to a genuine simplicity.

Variety prevails in this display—in color schemes, in pattern, in degree of sophistication.

When we see such an abundance of good workers, we regret a little the ruthless weeding-out process of competition, for really, half at least of these contributors deserve some mark of merit, if not a palpable compensation for their pains.

**Museum of Fine Arts**

We do not want for water color exhibitions in Boston; there is always at least one to be seen.

At the Boston Museum in the forecourt, there is a show of pictures by Winslow Homer. Homer is the immediate forbear of our better water colorists, and if we look closely at his picture we will find he did a good deal of their thinking for them.

Living, virtually a recluse, on the Maine coast, he watched the moods of the seas until he felt and understood them. He had conviction in matters of sentiment, in technique he worked tirelessly for a clearer, more dynamic result. There are few hues, though there is much color, in Homer's work, for he could evoke tone from neutrals. He is the first among American aquarellists to bring out in water color its more inherent qualities. The thin application of pigment, the transparent texture, the fluid surface, all traits of his followers, can be seen in his pictures.

D. A

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Partly cloudy tonight; Tuesday fair, with slowly rising temperature; moderate northeast winds, shifting to southwest Tuesday.

**Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont:** Fair and continued cool tonight, with light frosts in exposed places; Tuesday fair, with slowly rising temperature.

**Massachusetts:** Fair and continued cool tonight, probably with light frosts in exposed places in west and central portions; Tuesday fair, with slowly rising temperature.

**Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Fair and continued cool tonight; Tuesday fair, with slowly rising temperature.

**Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook:** Diminishing northeast and north winds and mostly overcast weather tonight; Tuesday fair.

**Weather Outlook for the Week:** For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair except showers Wednesday and Thursday; cooler with about normal temperature beginning of week, somewhat warmer Tuesday and Wednesday, cooler latter part of week with frosts probable North Atlantic and northern portion Middle Atlantic States.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City | 58 | 74 | Montreal | 50 | 54 |
| Bismarck | 50 | 78 | Nantucket | 54 | 62 |
| Boston | 54 | 61 | New Orleans | 62 | 80 |
| Buffalo | 54 | 56 | New York | 56 | 72 |
| Calgary | 36 | .. | Norfolk, Va. | 62 | .. |
| Charleston | 60 | 80 | North Platte | 54 | 82 |
| Chicago | 50 | 60 | Philadelphia | 58 | 72 |
| Cincinnati | 48 | 60 | Phoenix, Ariz. | 80 | 104 |
| Denver | 60 | 82 | Pittsburgh | 52 | 60 |
| Eastport, Me. | 46 | 54 | Portland, Me. | 50 | 62 |
| Hatteras | 70 | 78 | Raleigh | 60 | 70 |
| Helena, Mont. | 46 | 80 | St. Louis | 54 | 70 |
| Honolulu, T.H. | .. | 80 | St. Paul | 50 | 68 |
| 7p.m. Sept. 27 | 76 | .. | Salt Lake City | 60 | 74 |
| Huron, S. D. | 54 | 74 | San Francisco | 56 | 62 |
| Jacksonville | 62 | 82 | Santa Fe, N.M. | 58 | 76 |
| Kansas City | 56 | 68 | Seattle | 54 | 58 |
| Key West | 78 | 88 | Tampa | 64 | 84 |
| Los Angeles | 62 | 84 | Washington | 56 | 68 |
| Memphis | 52 | 72 | Wichita, Kan. | 58 | 78 |
| Miami, Fla. | 72 | 90 | Williston | 44 | 82 |

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Sept. 28.
B—Maximum Sept. 27.

**High Tides at Boston**

Tuesday 12:17 a. m.
Height of tide 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:03 p. m.

A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT

Waldorf

226 Huntington Avenue, Across the Park
1070 Boylston Street, BOSTON

TONIGHT'S SUPPER BLUE PLATE
SIRLOIN MINUTE STEAK
Cole Slaw
French Fried Potatoes
Rolls and Butter, 35c

It's not only what we serve you—but how we serve you—that counts. So to excellent food we add the seasoning of courteous service—the garnishing of cheerful surroundings, the sauce of reasonable prices, and the good fellowship of FIFTY-THREE MILLION FRIENDS a year.

OVER 1,000,000 MEALS A WEEK

# FRUIT GROWERS ARGUE AGAINST HIGHER FREIGHT

## Present Rates Declared to Be 50 Per Cent Above Pre-War Tariffs

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—The situation of the citrus fruit growers and their ability to meet higher rates was discussed before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the rate rise case by Mr. Allen P. Matthew of the California Growers and Shippers Protective League, Mr. Karl D. Loos of the California Citrus League, Mr. Joseph H. Donnell, speaking for Florida cities, and Mr. F. B. Dow, representing various interests.

Paying the carriers $48,000,000 a year, Mr. Matthew and his colleagues maintained that the industry is not in a position to meet higher rates and is conversely seeking to ship more business by water to cut costs.

Rates on fruits now are 50 per cent above the pre-war scale, he said, while those on lumber and other products do not reflect as great a present increase over the pre-war basis. He urged that the railroads have their traffic officers select such types of business as can carry higher rates without diversion of the tonnage to other carriers.

A shrinkage in rail valuations was forecast by Mr. Loos, upon which a smaller return would provide a 5.75 per cent yield, but members of the commission showed by questions that the Supreme Court has consistently upheld at least a 5.75 per cent return based upon current values.

Sand and gravel interests are not unfriendly to higher rates, Mr. Dow said, although the industry does not now believe that this will increase revenues. Certain reductions in rates were shown to have led to increased traffic by rail.

Underlying all the arguments is a trend toward the diversion of traffic from rail to other agencies of transport, due not necessarily to the rail rates, but to shifting tendencies, more satisfactory service, or other factors. These broad factors give a picture of the changing transportation picture, far beyond the immediate question at hand.

The commission must balance these factors to determine whether, as the railroads contend, higher rates will produce higher earnings, or they will tend to divert business from the railways, as shippers assert.

Apples from the north Pacific coast ports are now moving by water to Europe until there is now an annual movement of 7,770,000 boxes of apples, or 10,000 carloads, lost to the railroads because, according to Mr. Dow, some railroads would not agree to reduced rates. The railroads now get only 27 per cent of the business. Part of this traffic, he held, could be regained by the railroads.

Mr. W. P. Ellis, representing apple growers in the Yakima and Hood River districts of Washington, augmented the opinion that higher rates will tend to divert traffic from the railways.

Representing the Florida Growers' and Shippers' League, Mr. C. R. Marshall said the investment in citrus lands is estimated to exceed $200,000,000, and that a 15 per cent increase in the rates would add $2,000,000 to the shippers' cost.

Mr. Willis Crane, speaking for petroleum producers, told the same story of probable reductions in rail traffic if rates are increased and traced the difficulties in the oil industry. He was followed by Mr. Ira A. Cochran of the National Retail Coal Dealers, who spoke of the desire of his organization to see the railroads prosper although they opposed the proposed increase in rates.

---

CLEVELAND, Sept. 26 (AP)—Congressional assistance to help solve railroad labor's unemployment problem will be sought in December by a special committee representing all of the railroad brotherhoods, it was announced here today.

## Evening Schools Offer Many Courses

Evening sessions in the Boston public schools will begin Sept. 28, according to an announcement by the director of evening and summer schools. Residents of Boston are cordially invited to avail themselves of the excellent opportunities offered therein.

The evening high schools offer courses in commercial, academic, and trade branches, while the evening elementary schools offer courses in elementary school work, in citizenship and in practical arts.

Sessions in all evening schools are held on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock. Instruction, books and stationery are free to Boston residents, but nonresidents may attend with the payment of a tuition fee of $25 per year for evening high school instruction and $30 per year for evening elementary school instruction.

**HISTORY GROUP REELECTS**

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 28 (AP)—Concluding its thirty-second annual meeting Saturday, the New York State Historical Association reelected Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox of Columbia University as its president, and also reëlected all other state officers.

**NEW CRUISE TO TROPICS**

Cruises from Boston to tropical ports have been so successful that the Canadian National Steamships have decided to put another vessel, the Prince David, in this service, it is announced by Mr. Richard Parkhurst, secretary of the Boston Port Authority. The Prince David is to make Caribbean cruises, starting from Boston Jan. 9, and continuing fortnightly.

VACATION CLUB

JOIN NOW

Save for next Summer's trip

HOME SAVINGS BANK

73 Tremont St. Boston, Mass.

# RAIL MEN SEEK AID OF CONGRESS ON EMPLOYMENT

## Declare Managers' Refusal to Consider Question Necessitates Step

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28 (AP)—With the idea that a shorter work day and a shorter work week are the only immediate solution for present railroad unemployment, 21 railroad brotherhoods have disclosed they will request congressional action on an unemployment relief plan, the details of which are yet to be formulated.

Fifteen years ago the brotherhoods won from Congress the Adamson bill which gave railroad workers the eight-hour day.

Mr. D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, who heads a special committee of the 21 bodies, said the specific plan of unemployment relief for railroad labor will not be made until a national survey of the problem, now in progress, has been completed.

Mr. Robertson explained the decision to take the relief program to Congress was the result of refusals by railroad officials to deliberate the problem with the brotherhoods in joint conference. He estimated the number of the brotherhoods' unemployed at 350,000.

A further contributing cause to the decision to take an unemployment relief program to Congress, Mr. Robertson explained, was the rapid depletion of the brotherhoods' relief funds.

At present the railroads are having difficulties of their own in the form of greatly reduced revenues from freight. Several months ago, however, some of the brotherhoods expressed approval of a 15 per cent freight rate increase, which the roads are now trying to win through the Interstate Commerce Commission.

## STUDY OF CHILDREN, NEW Y.W.C.A. COURSE

"You and Your Child" is a new course initiated at the Boston Young Women's Christian Association on Tuesdays, the first discussion to be held tomorrow at 2:30.

This course will consider the normal child from infancy to eight years. It will deal with parent-child relationships, fear, the art of seeing, study of the facts of being, and other subjects of interest to mothers. It will be conducted by Miss Katherine Bickford, Tufts graduate, of the Nursery Training School of Boston; Mrs. Elizabeth Ward Perkins of the Woodbury Training School of Applied Observation; the Rev. William Bradner of Grace Episcopal Church, Medford, and others.

## Motorists Warned Of Grade Crossings

Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today sounded further warnings against the apparent tendency of motorists to "take a chance" at grade crossings. He cited an accident at Tyngsboro, last week, as an illustration of the prevalent heedlessness of motorists, even at crossings which are wholly unguarded.

As a further illustration of grade crossing carelessness, the Registrar called attention to last year's figures which contained a list of 234 Massachusetts motorcar operators who crashed through the gates at rail crossings after they had been lowered. Seventeen other careless operators, he said, actually drove their cars into the sides of passing trains.

"All times at grade crossings should be taken as train-times," the Registrar warned. In all, 14 fatalities occurred on the State's highways last week, one of them due to the precarious attempt of a bicyclist to wend his way through traffic with a friend perched on the handlebars. Defective brakes were responsible for another fatality, it was learned.

The Registrar's vigorous campaign against the drunken driver is shown in the 18 persons jailed for that offense during the week and 107 licenses revoked. Revocations of licenses for insurance cancellations continued to grow with 934 checked up last week.

## RETAIL TRADE TOPIC FOR COLLEGE WOMEN

Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is to speak on "The Consumer and Retail Distribution" tomorrow afternoon, at the Hotel Lenox, before the students of Webber College.

These students are now having their annual sessions in Boston, after which they return to headquarters in Florida. Webber College is endowed by Mrs. Roger Babson, and gives to women and girls the same economic education and training as is given to men at Babson's Institute.

**WAGE SCALE NEGOTIATIONS**

Negotiations are expected to start in a few days, between union longshoremen and steamship companies operating in and out of Boston, regarding the new working agreement for the ensuing year. The wage question and the issue of limiting the weight of sling loads of cargo loaded or discharged, promise to be the chief factors for consideration.

INTERVIEWS WITH NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS—*No. 4*

TELETYPEWRITER SPEEDS UP THE DISTRIBUTION OF COKE

*By a Boston Coke Dealer* as told to a representative of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company*

As a retail distributor of coke in Boston and the suburbs, we maintain 13 branch offices which serve 80 cities and towns in an area of 600 square miles where we sell coke to homes by telephone. Each office has teletypewriter service by which all orders are sent to our main office in Boston. Here they are checked, billed and relayed—again by teletypewriter—to six distributing plants. By this system an order taken in an outlying branch is processed in Boston, sent to the plant, and the coke can be on its way to the customer *in a matter of minutes.* The Teletypewriter Service provided by the Telephone Company is the nerve center of our distribution system.

*NEW ENGLAND COKE COMPANY, BOSTON

TELETYPEWRITER SERVICE enables typed communications to be sent by telephone wires and to be exactly reproduced at any point, nearby or across the continent. It is one of the several improved methods recently put into operation by the Bell System in its effort to give to American business speedy, dependable, economical communication adapted to individual needs. It will cost you nothing to get a telephone specialist to study your communication needs and see whether the varied forms of service we supply cannot be adapted to your special requirements. A call to "Telephone Business Office" will bring him to your desk.

*Every business subscriber in New England is listed in the New England Business Telephone Directory, just distributed. Listings are arranged by states, and by business or profession. You'll locate prospects there.*

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

# LEGION'S DRYS TO BE ARRAYED AGAINST WETS

## Organization Under Way to Combat Action Taken at Recent Conference

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—Organization of the dry element in the American Legion is to be part of a special campaign in preparation by the board of strategy of the National Conference of Organizations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment, it was learned today from a statement emanating from dry headquarters which declared that the wet action taken by the Legion at its recent convention was not representative of the whole body of legionnaires.

The statement, signed by Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, chairman of the board, maintained that the resolution demanding resubmission of prohibition to the voters was rather an expression of opinion "on the part of a very small percentage of the men who were mustered into service for the late war.

"The great body of these ex-soldiers who have not found opportunity for expression through their organization will be reached," it said, "by special endeavors to be made by those organizations which are fighting today's battle against alcoholism and against the liquor enemies of the Constitution."

A further development in the prohibition question over the week-end was crystallization of the opinion among some political groups that legalization of 3 per cent or 4 per cent beer would unquestionably mean reëstablishment of the saloon. Moderate anti-prohibition advocates have always stoutly maintained that they did not want to see the return of the saloon and that the light wine and beer programs they supported would not in any way bring back this ancient institution of corruption and viciousness.

**Toxic Effect Is Bar**

It is pointed out now, however, that modification of the Volstead Act to make legal the sale of beer with a 3 or 4 per cent alcoholic content could be accomplished only on the ground that such beer was not intoxicating. So long as it is considered intoxicating, its sale is unconstitutional, it is pointed out.

If such beer is not to be considered intoxicating according to law, then it must be treated by the law exactly as any soft drink is today. It would be impossible legally to discriminate between different forms of legally soft drinks, they maintain. Such beer, therefore, it is now believed, could be sold freely by any drug store soft drink stand, or ice cream parlor

The result, it is asserted, would be to transform all of these respectable places of business into something very closely resembling the old saloon. It is pointed out that the question is one of legal interpretation, but that certainly the danger of a return of the saloon is far greater than any beer advocates are willing to admit.

The new campaign being organized by the dry board of the Legion is to be directed at labor unions, the legal fraternity and the medical fraternity, as well as the Legion, in the belief that the wet stands taken by all of their official organizations represent a one-sided picture of the true beliefs of the majorities.

Special attention is to be paid to the hundreds of thousands of local labor unions whose support of prohibition is being ignored, the statement declares, "by professional leaders who assume the right to speak for the workers of the country without making any serious attempt to ascertain the will of the millions who constitute the local labor groups."

**Appeal Will Be Wide**

"The lawyers of the country who support the Eighteenth Amendment," the statement continues, "will be especially appealed to under a practical plan which will enable these sworn officers of courts who regard seriously their oaths to support the Constitution, effectively to register their will. Since only a comparatively small number of the members of the legal profession have registered in any poll or canvass, it is expected that this new movement will afford the better element at the bar an opportunity for personal enlistment in behalf of respect for law and obedience to law.

"Members of the medical fraternity will be given special attention in the plans for the 1932 campaign. The fact that the majority of the physicians of the country do not avail themselves of the Government's permission to obtain permits for the medical use of liquor is one of the most significant indications of the attitude of the medical profession toward the question of intoxicating beverages. While large numbers of outstanding physicians have repeatedly expressed themselves as believers in, as well as observers of, the prohibition laws, and have been extremely outspoken on the evils of beverage alcohol, this will be the first major attempt in recent years that has been made to obtain the active support of members of this profession.

"In each of these groups, the American Legion, the workers of the country, the attorneys, and the physicians, the members of the board of strategy believe that the majority is in favor of the maintenance of the Eighteenth Amendment and of its proper enforcement.

"The board of strategy calls the attention of the public to the strong pronouncements in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment and its continued enforcement which have been adopted by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, National Education Association, National Grange, the National Parent Teachers Association and practically all church young people's societies and the general governing bodies of the great church denominations both North and South."

# TAX REVISIONS URGED TO HELP CITY CAR LINES

(Continued from Page 1)

industry is to be had only through contributions from both the companies and the public.

"From the companies," he said, "there must come better and more economically operated cars furnishing a faster and speedier service; a well balanced financial structure with obligations not in excess of physical assets, and a fare structure which will more nearly distribute the cost of the service in proportion to the benefits rendered and which will attract the profitable non-rush and short-haul rider.

"From the public must come a definitely fixed franchise or operating agreement which shall assure such stability to the undertaking that new capital will be available; sympathetic regulation which, while thoroughly protecting the interests of the public, will allow freedom to management, and relief from all special taxation and, in some instances, no doubt, definite financial help."

Officials of the association disclosed that of the 5,250,000,000 passengers carried by electric lines in the past year, only nine fatalities occurred to riders. It was declared that inasmuch as only one fatality occurred to each 600,000,000 passengers handled, travel by the electric railway is almost 50 times safer than any other form of highway transportation.

The outstanding feature of the record was that on the greater New York surface and subway lines not a single riding passenger was fatally injured.

## Electric Utility Survey to Be Made

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—A survey of the accounting regulation of electric utilites by state agencies was initiated today by Mr. Claude L. Draper, commissioner of the Federal Power Commission.

In letters to the chairmen of the state utility commissions, Mr. Draper pointed out a possibility of achieving a uniform system of accounting acceptable both for federal and state purposes. The principal reason for the survey, he explained, was the provision in the Federal Water Power Act permitting federal licensees to keep their books under the system prescribed by the particular states they operate in.

If no state system is prescribed, the fereral act lays down the method to be followed, Mr. Draper asked for detailed replies, accompanied by forms used, unless the state in question used the system recommended by the National Association of Railroad and Public Utility Commissions. He also asked for types of annual reports required for the utilities.

A nation-wide inquiry to determine whether city transit agencies generally are threatened by inadequate revenues was undertaken yesterday by a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Street cars, buses, taxis and even subways are to be investigated in cities of all sizes. Questionnaires will be sent to the Chambers of Commerce to ascertain whether reports of threatened failure of such companies received from some localities depict a general condition.

## His Child

# 'SAVE AND PAY' PLAN PROPOSED FOR ARGENTINA

## Proper Economy Declared Likely to Give 1932 Budget Surplus

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Sept. 28 (By U. P.)—The Argentine Government is faced with a budget deficit of 98,000,000 paper pesos, approximately $24,500,000, for 1931, Señor Enrique Uriburu, Minister of Finance, revealed in a lengthy speech to the Ch mber of Commerce here recently. He reviewed the country's finances at length and took the business men of Buenos Aires frankly and completely into his confidence.

"We must not dream about loans," said Señor Uriburu. "We must face the facts. There has been enough drugging the people with loans used to cover up waste. That is a political, not a financial, manner of settling troubles. In certain cases loans are justified, but when the country owes what it owes, the most decent and healthiest thing to do is to economize and pay."

Of the anticipated deficit, approximately 70,000,000 paper pesos is for public works and armaments.

Señor Uriburu dwelt upon the financial errors of the Irigoyen régime which, up to Sept. 6, 1929, it was held, had increased the floating debt of the country by 549,050,000 paper pesos. Advantageous long-term loans were refused by the Irigoyen Administration, he said, no appreciable sum of internal bonds was negotiated.

Señor Uriburu asserted that in 1932 a budget surplus of 60,000,000 pesos is possible despite anticipated shrinkage of imports which, under present Argentine tax arrangements, supply 60 per cent of the total income of the Government. He explained that the drop in the peso had accentuated the shrinkage of imports in 1931, directly reducing the Government's income. It was for this reason that the increased customs duties recently decreed became necesary.

Although approximately 40,000 employees have been taken off the Government's pay rolls, said the Minister, it is inadvisable to continue reducing if these men are not absorbed in other occupations, as it might produce a serious social disorganization.

"To cease inflation and normalize the peso," he concluded, "I consider that a surplus of increased production—not in volume but in price levels—is necessary."

## *CHURCH IN PALMER AT 200TH MILESTONE*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PALMER, Mass., Sept. 28—First Congregational Church, first to be erected in this town, celebrated its two hundredth anniversary yesterday with a gathering of 175 former parishioners and ministers. The Rev. Roger S. Guptill, the pastor, recalled the obstacles met and overcome by the early churchgoers in his address.

Before the church was built, he related, the meetings were held in homes, and in one home so often that its owner was nicknamed "Meeting House" John Moore. Incidentally, he said, the church was the first frame structure to be erected in the town. Often the near-by tavern was used for services, the bar being pressed into service as a pulpit.

Once, in the early days, when money to pay preachers was not easily forthcoming, a minister was refused pay for three sermons because, the records cite, "we can prove he used the words of other men."

## *More People Than Cows Now Counted in Texas*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 28—Chambers of Commerce have called attention to the fact that for the first time Texas has more people than cattle.

The 1930 census showed the State's population to be 5,824,715, while cattle in Texas numbered 5,667,000. In 1920 the State's human population was 4,663,228; cattle, 5,596,000. Settlement of "wide open spaces" is credited with the change.

## SOCIAL ECONOMY COURSE OFFERED

"Education in New England," a course on the social and economic conditions of New England and the relationship of the schools to them, is being given at Boston University's school of education each Thursday evening from 7:30 to 9:15.

Suited for teachers, school officers, business men and social workers in particular, and the public in general, the course is intended to investigate and to inform students as to the actual social and economic conditions and the promise for the future. Among the speakers included in the course of 15 lectures are Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, State Commissioner of Agriculture; Prof. Malcolm Keir, Dartmouth College, and Mr. Robert E. Huse, editorial executive of the New England Council.

**MEXICAN RESEARCH AIDED**

MEXICO CITY—A biological map of Mexico being prepared by the Institute of Biology of the University of Mexico, is nearer completion and the museum of this institute has a greater collection with the return of an expedition headed by Prof. Isaac Ochoterena, head of the institute, to the States of Puebla and Oaxaca.

# ILLINOIS PLANTS DEVISE MEANS OF STABLE WORK

(Continued from Page 1)

only practicable insurance program is that which is based upon voluntary agreement between employer and employee."

**Two Main Divisions**

The private plans which the report mentioned fall generally into two groups, one based on the guarantee by a corporation of a specified number of weeks' work per year, and the other on an agreement between employer and employee by which each contributes to an unemployment insurance fund.

"The first of these," the report said, "is well exemplified in the plan of the Procter & Gamble Co., which guarantees 48 weeks' work to employees. As it is often impossible to keep employees at work in one department they are transferred to another department where their services can be utilized. Sometimes they are put to work at painting, carpentry or cleaning the premises.

"The unemployment insurance of the General Electric Company plan is an example of the other plan, contributed to by both employers and employees. When the work of the plant is not sufficient to require the guaranteed number of weeks' work the unemployment insurance equivalent to 65 per cent of the weekly wage is paid the workers.

"As there is no specific panacea for unemployment, so there can be no hard and fast rules governing unemployment insurance. Each employer has his own problems of operation, merchandising and seasonal peaks, and necessarily each system must be based upon specific limitations and requirements."

**Employment Stabilization**

Mr. Meyercord has developed a plan of employment stabilization which is in force in several of his manufacturing plants and has received the indorsement of the association. Briefly, it contemplates keeping the number of employees constant at all times, regardless of decreased production, but in such times the employees agree to share in the decreased returns of the business.

Taking three normal years as a base, Mr. Meyercord computes the percentage of income which can be paid out in wages, then this percentage is maintained whenever income drops below normal. If business is 75 per cent of normal, employees receive only 75 per cent of normal wages.

Mr. Meyercord said that his employees are 100 per cent for the plan, "because its absolute fairness makes it acceptable to all. The fact that my companies have the same number of employees at work that we had Sept. 1, 1929, and that the earnings of these people during 1930 were approximately 70 per cent of their 1929 earnings, show the merit of the plan," he said.

In conclusion, the association's report warns that the United States, on considering means of improving stabilization or insurance, "will do well to guard carefully against the opening wedge for a demoralizing dole system."

# Nova Scotia Liquor Sale Denounced

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TRURO, N. S., Sept. 28—Temperance workers are up in arms against the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission for continuing government sale of liquor in communities which find it necessary to distribute unemployment relief. A letter pointing out the inconsistency of this policy and demanding the commission to close down their stores in such communities has been forwarded to Mr. W. Proctor, chairman of the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission, on behalf of the Sons of Temperance, who this week will celebrate the eighty-ninth birthday of their order. Resolutions will be forwarded to the Hon. E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue, urging the Federal Government to prohibit all forms of liquor advertising by radio broadcasting.

## SCYTHIA WILL SPEED 'TURN-AROUND' WORK

Stevedores and customs officials at Boston and New York as well as scores of ship stewards, the engine-room crews and shore laundries, provisioners, fuel oil and grease vendors, will work day and night, providing overtime pay to hundreds of people in order to permit one of the fastest "turn-arounds" in the shipping business during the next 48 hours. The transatlantic steamer Scythia of the Cunard Line, which is to reach Boston early this evening from Liverpool, Cobh and Galway, will be handled with every possible expedition in preparation for a special cruise to Bermuda.

The steamer was delayed by adverse conditions at sea and will disembark about 400 passengers at Boston among whom is Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs at Boston, and then proceed to New York during the night. There, more than 500 passengers will disembark. Returning to Boston on Thursday, the vessel will take on passengers including a large number of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and sail for Bermuda.

## CHURCH RADIOCASTS BY WBZ START OCT. 4

Beginning Sunday, Oct. 4, and continuing on the first Sunday of each month thereafter, the morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast over stations WBZ and WBZA, it is announced by The Christian Science Board of Directors. The summer arrangement for a radiocast each Sunday terminates this month.

**PARAGUAY HEARS OF CLASH**

ASUNCION, Para., Sept. 28 (By U. P.)—A new clash between Paraguayan and Bolivian patrols near Jamaclay was reported to the Ministry of War yesterday by the commander of the First Army Division. One officer was slightly wounded, the announcement said.

## Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. S. T.)

# Akron Takes Off On Fourth Flight

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 28 (AP)—The United States airship Akron took off at 10:44 a. m. today for its fourth test flight, from the Akron airport.

The big ship was sent aloft from the mooring mast to which it had been anchored at 12:10 a. m. after a test flight last night. The ground crew was ordered to be ready for the relanding after today's flight at 5:30 p. m.

## *Old Foundation Walls Unearthed in Virginia*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va. — Restoration workmen, excavating in the closed Grigsby Street just east of the old colonial governor's "palace," at Williamsburg, Va., have found the old foundation walls, in fragmentary conditions, of the "governor's office" building.

This was a large brick dormer-windowed structure, as is shown by a picture of the two buildings that stood on the "palace" grounds until the Civil War, when both were pulled down to supply brick for federal officers for their barracks at Fort Magruder in the winter of 1862-63.

The building on the west of the palace itself was called the "guard house," the ruined foundations of which were uncovered last summer. Closing of the street to the approach of this old governor's office site has necessitated the improvement of the hitherto little-used Scotland Street to give ready access to the railway station, from Palace Green.

**SPRINGFIELD FIRM CUTS**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 28 (AP)—The United States Envelope Company, with main offices here and plants in this and other cities, today announced salary and wage reductions effective at once and including all employees from executive officers to factory workers and varying in amount. Last May a reduction was made affecting salaried workers only.

**HUGHES IN BOUNDARY CASE**

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 28 (AP)—Charles E. Hughes Jr., former solicitor-general of the United States and the son of Chief Justice Hughes will be New Hampshire's special counsel in the boundary dispute between this State and Vermont. Considerable testimony has already been taken in the case at Boston before a master appointed by the United States Supreme Court.

NIAGARA FALLS
Saturday, Oct. 10
ROUND TRIP FARE, INCLUDING SPACE IN SLEEPING CAR
$12.25 to $15
$10 IN COACHES
Excursion Train leaves Boston 7:00 P. M., returning from the Falls Sunday evening, Oct. 11.
*A day of sightseeing at and about the Falls, with an opportunity of witnessing the gorgeous night spectacle of Niagara illuminated.*
For full particulars consult ticket agents or write to W. A. BARROWS, Gen. Pass. Agt., Boston
BOSTON & ALBANY R. R.
*(N. Y. C. R. R. Co., Lessee)*

STRUTWEAR HOSIERY
For Men, Women and Children
*By the Peacock You Shall Know It*
STRUTWEAR KNITTING CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

# SECTS IN INDIA TOLD TO SETTLE DISPUTED ISSUES

## MacDonald Presides at Session of Minorities Subcommittee

*By Radio from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Sept. 28—Settlement of India's communal problems is primarily a matter for the Indians themselves, declared Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, opening the minorities subcommittee of the Round Table Conference at St. James's Palace today.

Differences between minority groups in India should be ironed out among sects concerned, and the British Government should not be asked to arbitrate on matters affecting India's internal affairs, he said.

Chief among minority problems facing the conference is the question between the Hindus and Moslems although delegates today pointed out this was only a major issue in a series of communal differences with which the entire domestic politics of India is charged. The Premier, learning that Mahatma Gandhi, the Aga Khan and other communal representatives were meeting in private to try to settle their problems, recommended adjournment of the subcommittee to enable these negotiations to develop.

Mr. Gandhi, observing his day of silence, listened to the proceedings, following an all-night trip from Lancashire, where he had been over the week-end studying economic conditions in England's chief industrial area.

He frankly told cotton employers and weavers yesterday there is little hope of Lancashire ever recovering its lost trade in India, contending that India's economic policy concerning cotton goods was to make the country self-sufficing.

**LEGION WANTS HOOVER AGAIN**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—President Hoover was invited today by Mr. Henry L. Stevens Jr., the new national commander of the American Legion, to address the Legion's Armistice Day meeting in Washington.

WHAT KEEPS STUDEBAKER ON TOP?

Studebaker leadership is not a comet that passes, but a fixed star of continuous achievement.

Free Wheeling today is sweeping America, but Studebaker was making history long before it pioneered Free Wheeling.

Studebaker was first to make light Sixes when its price-class was fussing with Fours . . . first to foster large scale production of quality Eights . . . first and still unbeaten in stock car records for speed and endurance.

Studebaker took the squeak out of your car with ball-bearing spring shackles! . . . It took the guess out of your gasoline with the hydrostatic gasoline gauge! . . . It cut the roar out of your carburetor with an effective carburetor silencer!

Thus every car carries somewhere the impress of Studebaker leadership.

Why not buy the car that sets the pace for all cars?

The Studebaker Corporation of America
South Bend, Indiana

Studebaker
Builder of Champions

# Lindbergh to Survey Hankow Floods; Tells Plight of Homeless in Kiangsu

NANKING, Sept. 28 (AP) — Col. Charles A. Lindbergh has agreed to fly over the flooded area adjacent to Hankow to carry out survey work similar to that which he had carried out in the Kiangsu Province.

The Lindberghs expect to spend several days making surveys over Hupeh Province, especially along the Han River, where conditions were believed critical.

In his report made to the commission, he says:

"Sept. 21 we made a reconnaissance of the flooded area between the Grand Canal and the Yellow Sea. We found this area extended from Taichow on the south almost to the old bed of the Yellow River on the north with a total area of 8000 square miles badly flooded.

"The walled city of Hinghwa was badly flooded and the surrounding fields were covered with several feet of water. The nearest ground free from flood water is more than 25 miles south of the city. Literally hundreds of small villages throughout the entire area are standing in water, which in many instances covered all but the roofs. Those inhabitants still remaining are living in small boats moored in the streets. In many instances walls of the houses had collapsed.

"When we flew over this area the wind had whipped up the waves over the fields and the few remaining dikes were being eroded away rapidly. Thousands of refugees had congregated on dikes lining the Grand Canal and on an uncompleted road just south of the flood area.

"The city of Powning on the north was badly flooded. On the east the flood waters had almost reached the sea and in the far northeast section the flood water was held back only by the dikes which originally were constructed to keep out the high tide of the sea. Water was pouring with a high velocity through numerous breaks in the Grand Canal and there were no signs of receding levels east of the canal.

"Sept. 22 we flew over the area west of the Grand Canal. In the upper section of the Hwai River floods were receding and water was within the river banks. Wherever the floods had drained off, inhabitants were replowing their fields and repairing what was left of their homes. Crops in the area of the actual flood have been completely destroyed.

"As we approached the Grand Canal from the west there was very little sign of receding of the flood and none of the fields had drained sufficiently to be plowed. In all there were several thousand square miles west of the Grand Canal completely flooded and much more where crops had been severely damaged."

## EQUAL OPPORTUNITY SOUGHT BY INDIANS

NORTH STONINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—A council fire of the Pequots, Narragansetts and Algonquins, who recntly formed the American Indian Federation, Inc., was kindled today. The chiefs and braves, assembled in their first powwow, adopted a resolution addressed to Congress pleading for equality of opportunity in education, both academic and in the mechanic arts, for youth or both sexes before Indian reservations are abolished.

The tribesmen, with their wives and children, came from Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Rhode Island, who sent his regrets that he could not attend the powwow, expressed his interest in the efforts of the Indians to preserve their traditional sports and ceremonies as provided for in the powwow program, and in their desire for liberal education.

# Rare Trumpeter Swan Is Guarded By National Park Service Officials

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—In practically single-handed combat, the National Park Service has undertaken to save from extinction the trumpeter swan.

This greatest of American water fowl which once wintered in great numbers on Chesapeake Bay and in California, has been so nearly exterminated that only 30 to 50 are known to exist. Yet, even this remnant gives the park service hope. A few years ago nobody could find any.

Much like the more numerous whistling swan, but considerably larger, the trumpeter is the only swan which nests in the United States.

In Yellowstone Park and adjoining sections their nests and little families have been found on islets in hidden lakes.

In almost every instance, naturalists found that the five or six swans who took their first swimming lesson the day they broke the eggs had dwindled to one or two within the first month. Ravens, otters, owls and coyotes are under suspicion.

Because the parks are the only places to save the birds the naturalists are going to suspend one of the rules of sanctuary and will destroy any animal found guilty of eating the priceless swans. But the evidence must be conclusi

It will be appreciated if you will ask for
Wilhoite's
PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICHES
NOW—One extra sandwich in each package
At leading Soda Fountains and Luncheonettes in most cities and towns
DELICIOUS—ALWAYS FRESH
Quality is our motto
PRICE-WILHOITE SPECIALTY COMPANY, Inc.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHEAPER FARES NOW IN EFFECT TO CALIFORNIA
Low one-way fares Washington, D. C., to Los Angeles or San Francisco $92.54; also coach fare $67.78 good in standard or tourist sleeping cars to New Orleans and in coaches beyond. Pullman tourist sleeping car leaves Washington, D. C., daily. Pullman fares about one-half—also reduced round trip excursion fares. Write for illustrated booklet "L"
D. D. COFFMAN, Passenger Agt.,
WASHINGTON-SUNSET ROUTE,
15th & K Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.

"Nevaspred"

Showing elastic side-straps INDIVIDUALLY ADJUSTABLE
Takes care of the two most difficult points of a woman's figure—hips and diaphragm, also corrects hollow back. All-in-case and side-hook girdles in lace, voile or batiste over the "Nevaspred" supporting straps. Also made in step-in. Madame Alston will gladly advise the correct foundation garment for your figure without charge or obligation to buy. Booklet on request.
Madame Alston
33-39 West 34th Street, New York
Phone Wisconsin 2078
In Philadelphia: Frocklet Silk Shop
1711 Chestnut Street
LELA B. EWING
3212 19th St., N. E., Seattle, Wash.

*PARENTS* by all means should know these facts

Parents should know that the delightful, refreshing taste of Squibb Dental Cream makes children love to use it. They should also know that Squibb not only cleans the mucin from the teeth's surfaces, but that it penetrates into crevices beyond the range of the tooth-brush. Squibb's cleanses those tiny crevices, where food particles are so apt to gather—where teeth meet gums.
Provide Squibb Dental Cream for your children. Enable them enjoyably to clean their teeth thoroughly.
SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM

# GRANGE CHIEFS JOIN NEW MOVE TO AID FARMER

## Expected to Reopen Drive for Export Debenture and Against Beer

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—The latest move in a series of efforts by the big farm organizations to work out a new program for farm relief legislation in the session of Congress will be taken up today when the executive committee of the National Grange meets here.

The meeting here follows renewal of the drive for the equalization fee by directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation last Thursday in Chicago. Grange executives here are expected to reopen their own campaign in Congress for export debentures.

At the same time, Mr. L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, will confer with the farm leaders after a tour which has brought him in contact with farm organizations in 20 states in the Northwest, New England and the South. He came here from a conference at Greenville, S. C.

The meeting coincides with a period of apparent uncertainty in the Hoover Administration's own policy toward the Federal Farm Board in the next national campaign. Mr. David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, for example, stanch Administration supporter, advocates abolition of the board. The stabilization features of the law, it is asserted by those who accept Mr. Reed's viewpoint, have proved unsuccessful and should be abolished.

**Scope of Discussions**

The big farm organizations, on the other hand, their leaders report, are deeply impressed by the almost universal sentiment for farm relief they have encountered among farmers throughout the country. Indications are that Grange discussions will revolve around the following points:

1. The drive for the export debenture—a program of making the tariff on surplus farm commodities effective by payment of an export bounty, paid out of the Treasury.

2. Consolidation of grange forces to nullify agitation for resumption of beer manufacturing. For 60 years the Grange has been a leading advocate of prohibition. It considers that economic gains for agriculture from prohibition far outweigh losses of markets for farm products converted into beer, wine or spirits, and probably will go on record in a counter-offensive against revived beer agitation.

3. Organization of farm spokesmen in Congress to resist proposals to levy a federal sales tax, advocated by Senator Reed. In 1924 the Grange fought and helped to defeat the sales tax, which it regards as an imposition on farmers' income which they cannot bear at a time when farm prices are lowest in 40 years.

Mobilization of the forces of the National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation constitute two steps in recent efforts of the big farm groups to assemble their strength in preparation for activity in the coming session of Congress.

Renewed activity is the outcome primarily of three facts, as it is seen here: Recent attacks on the Farm Board and threats to repeal the Agricultural Marketing Act; continued low farm prices; and, finally, apprehension lest the Administration withdraw its support from the Farm Board in the coming campaign.

As a result of these conditions, there are indications here that the "Big Three" farm organizations may pool their interests. Under the program that has been proposed in some quarters, the efforts of all groups would be directed to defending the Agricultural Marketing Act—a plank likely to be favored by the Grange executive committee at its meeting this week, and already backed by both the Farm Bureau, and the pro-farm board wing of the Farmers' Union.

Also in the program will be support for the equalization fee which would be added as a feature to the Marketing Act, favored by the farm bureau, and the export debenture, advocated by the Grange.

**See Chance for Harmony**

Farm Bureau directors, launching their fight for the equalization fee, did not oppose the debenture. On its side, the Grange, expected to support the debenture, will probably not attack the fee. The latter, unlike the debenture plan, would assess the cost of surplus operations back upon the producers of the commodity not relying on the Treasury for a subsidy.

This tacit pooling of forces might cause these ancient farm relief rivals to sing a harmonious duet in the coming session of Congress. The theory would be that they would both be optional with the Farm Board, which would be in a position to use the fee, the debenture, or its present stabilization powers of raising farm prices—or a combination of all three—to suit its own judgment.

On the other hand, President Hoover has denounced the debenture, and is supposed to be against the equalization fee. Champions of these projects argue that the Administration could better afford to allow such optional features to go into the Marketing Act than to see the Farm Board go on the defensive in the next session of Congress. Whatever the virtue of such objects, it is anticipated that they will all be discussed at the sessions here beginning today.

# President's Power Upheld in Speech

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WILLIAMSBURG, Sept. 28—The Virginia contest over the adoption of the Constitution was the only real debate on the Constitution, declared Senator Guy D. Goff of West Virginia, in his address on the "Appointing and Removal Power of the President" of United States, at William and Mary College, given here recently. He was delivering the annual Jabor Gould Cutler lecture on the Constitution before the student body of the college. This was the fourth lecture on the Cutler Foundation—a fund of $100,000—which provides a professor for the Marshall-Wythe School of Government and Citizenship, an annual address on the Constitution and two prize essays by students.

Senator Goff discussed his theme legislatively, executively and judicially. "Governments are not created; they are the creatures of Constitution," he began. His position asserted the responsibility of the President in executing the law; vest the removal power in the Senate, and you abolish this responsibility, he asserted.

The controversy over the Five Power Commisioners, now in the courts, the speaker said, whatever the decision, when rendered, will mark a milestone in constitutional history.

"The Constitution is rigid; what it meant when adopted, it means now. It has not outlived its usefulness. Back of it is all the intelligence, morality and religion of the Anglo-Saxon race for a thousand years. It forbids the exercise of any powers of the Senate to interfere with the duties of the President," was the speaker's conclusion.

# *Development of Communism From Russia Toward Levant Appears Slow and Doubtful*

(Continued from Page 1)

23 and about the same number of Young Pioneers, children between the ages of 8 and 16. If at a rough estimate one out of every 50 adult Russians is a party member, the proportion in these children's and young people's organizations is much higher.

The basic unit in the Communist Party is the cell, or local branch, which exists in every factory, office and public institution. The cells in a large city ward are under the authority of a ward committee, which in turn is subordinated to a city committee.

The party organization develops in this way on an ascending scale until one reaches the large Central Committee of the party, with several score members and alternates, above which rises the Political Bureau, the real Communist inner cabinet, consisting of 10 men. Among these 10 men Mr. Joseph Stalin towers like a mountain peak.

**Rule Is Militaristic**

Much of the success of the Communists in seizing and holding power must be attributed to the fact that the party operates along lines of strict, semimilitary discipline. An order from the Central Committee circulates with lightning speed from Minsk to Vladivostok and from Archangel to Odessa, through the medium of the various party committees.

If Mr. Stalin makes a speech, outlining a new policy, its main ideas are picked up and repeated within a few days by some of his colleagues in the Political Bureau; within a week or two the provincial secretaries are expounding it to local gatherings; and thus it percolates down to the local branches.

Obedience is the Communist's first duty; and any member or group of members who may oppose or fail to carry out orders emanating from the higher party organizations will be first reprimanded and, if their offense is repeated too often, expelled from the party.

A primary element in the hold of the Communist party on Russia is its monopolistic possession of a tremendous propaganda machine, the greatest perhaps in human history. In a country where opposing views on political and economic questions may be freely set forth it is difficult even to conceive of the enormous power for molding public opinion which exists when a single party controls every agency of public information and entertainment, from books and theaters to the radio and the circus.

It would be a gross exaggeration to say that every Russian is cast in the same mold, but the success of the party in making over the mentality of the youth which has grown up entirely under Soviet influence is unquestionably considerable.

**But Little Freedom**

Repression goes hand-in-hand with propaganda. The Communist Party, as is often said, has a monopoly of political power. Not only are members of opposition political groupings liable to summary arrest and exile if they are discovered, but no organization, no matter how nonpolitical in character, can exist in the Soviet Union without being under very close Communist supervision.

So-called "fractional" groups of dissident Communists also enjoy no toleration, and those adherents of Mr. Leon Trotzky who have not signed declarations of repentance and made their peace with the party authorities are mostly in exile or in prison.

The Communists themselves would probably regard as more important than either propaganda or repression their new organization of society along Socialist lines. As Marxian materialists, they believe that man is shaped by his environment and by his economic interests.

They would not believe that any amount of theoretical propaganda could transform into a genuine Communist a private trader or a well-to-do peasant who employed hired labor. But they do believe that in the course of time the mass of the peasantry may be led to Socialism after they have given up their individual holdings and started to work the land on a collectivist basis.

Since the inauguration of the Five-Year Plan in 1928, Communist economic and political policies have been consistently and ruthlessly shaped in the direction of eliminating as completely as possible the two classes which are regarded as hopelessly out of line with a Socialist order: the nepmen, or private traders, in the towns, and the kulaks, or richer peasants, in the villages.

**Questions for the Future**

When one thinks of the future of Communism in Russia a number of interesting questions arise. What will be the effect in broadening the basis of the party of the emergence into active life of a young generation most assiduously trained, as their parents were not, in the ideas of Marxism and Leninism? Will the elimination of private traders and individual property-owning peasants really mean the achievement of the goal of the classless state or will there be new conflicts of interest, between the industrial workers and the peasants, for instance, or between the workers and the managers of the state industries?

Will the party "apparatus," as its officialdom is sometimes called, continue to function as a smooth steam-roller, or will the rank-and-file demand a more active part in shaping decisions which they must carry out?

These questions are matters for speculation. For the present, in judging the stability of the Soviet System one must never forget that it rests on an iron framework of organized discipline, held together by a compound of idealistic fanaticism, self-interest and routine custom.

## Turkey Adamant Against Communist Propaganda And Other 'Red' Activity

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ISTANBUL, Turkey—There is no Communist Party in Turkey. The sole political organization allowed is the People's Party, of which Mustapha Kemal Pasha is president.

Communism has little significance as a popular movement. Turkey is a nonindustrial country. Eighty per cent of its population are peasants. Approximately 90 per cent are illiterate. These factors are unpropitious to the growth of Communism.

The few communistic propagandists among students in Istanbul, among the tobacco workers of Symrna and Istanbul and the cotton workers of Adana are under close surveillance by the Turkish police. Distribution of communistic tracts or posting of communistic proclamations leads to immediate arrest.

Approximately 100 such propagandists a year are arrested and receive sentences ranging from six months' to three years' imprisonment.

Persons convicted of Communism have been chiefly foreigners and Turks who have been to Moscow. The foreigners are ejected from Turkey and the Turks imprisoned. The Turkish Government does not allow Turkish students to travel in Soviet Russia.

There has been no case of a Communist riot in Turkey, probably due to the small number of propagandists and the strict control of the police. Activity is confined to the distribution of tracts and posting of proclamations.

Communism is the least of Turkey's problems. Its Government, although diplomatically a bosom friend of Soviet Russia, is unalterably opposed to the growth of Communism within Turkey, and it has the strength to crush any such movement before it gets under way.

As Foreign Minister Tewfik Rushdi Bey told the Monitor correspondent, "Communism cannot breathe in a Turkish atmosphere."

## Little Progress Made Among Palestine Jews Or With Muhammadans

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JERUSALEM—In Palestine, Communist societies are illegal. The Communist movement is therefore largely secret and underground.

To play any part in public life, the Communists must here wear some other guise. During the elections for the Jewish National Assembly in recent years, the Jewish Communists ran their candidates on a so-called Proletarian ticket, which few failed to recognize as a label for the Communist "fraction."

Of a total of nearly 60,000 votes cast in the last elections, this ticket obtained under 500, or little more than half the number needed to elect a single delegate. This is also the approximate total membership of the Palestine Communist Party. In the Assembly elected four years ago, there were two Communist delegates, also parading under some other name.

Among Arabs, the movement is making even less headway than among the Jews, although in recent years several young Arabs were attracted to Moscow and sent back here as missionaries to the Arab masses.

Lacking parliamentary institutions, the inroads of Communism among the Arabs cannot be gauged, but Moslem leaders assert that Moscow's ideology contradicts the essentials of the Islamic creed. For this if for no better reason, Communism among Muhammadans can make but slow progress. Communism is equally the negation of Zionism.

It is by no means a popular movement among either Jews or Arabs, but it cannot be gainsaid that dissatisfaction with economic and political conditions has thrown the disappointed and the panacea seekers among both races into the arms of the persuasive Comintern agents.

No actual acts of violence are known to have been laid at the door of the Palestine Communists, but as is often the case in other parts of the world, there is a tendency here to attribute to them fomentation of all kinds.

Communism in Palestine today is undoubtedly stronger than a decade ago, and police measures much more vigorous. A special section of the police department deals almost exclusively with Communists, as does a similar section of the police in Egypt.

It is only when Communists are caught in the act of distributing illegal literature or assembling illegally, that they can be dealt with by the ordinary courts. A sentence of imprisonment on a non-Palestinian Communist is usually accompanied by a recommendation to deport the prisoner after he has served his sentence.

# MANY BACKS TURNED TO CAROLINA FARMS

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C.—In the decade just ended, 158,381 people left the farms of South Carolina, according to figures released by the Bureau of the Census. In loss of rural population the State was second in the Nation, Georgia leading with more than twice the number attributed to the Palmetto State.

Nevertheless, the report pointed out, farm produce increased during the period despite the decreases in population. An actual net loss of 1,201,127 during the decade in farm population throughout the United States was shown.

**COLE WOOD BLOCK EXHIBIT**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 28—A collection of 62 wood block engravings by Mr. Timothy Cole, who lived here, has been sent to this city for mounting preparatory to their exhibition at the Philadelphia Print Club in October. The collection, worth hundreds of dollars, is owned by Mrs. William Thomas Tonner of Torresdale, Penna. The mounting is being done by Mr. Edward L. Baker, who was a close friend of Mr. Cole.

# PARIS ENVOYS' BERLIN VISIT SETS PRECEDENT

(Continued from Page 1)

peace-time history of Franco-German relations. It is without precedent in the past. It is promising for the future. It has thrown up a bridge over which the peace-loving people of both nations can meet for better understanding.

"Our visit to Berlin," said M. Laval, in a communiqué which he read to scores of German, French and foreign correspondents who gathered to meet him at the French Embassy, "is to be an important date in the history of German and French relations.

"Sincere coöperation is indispensable in order to revive confidence and restore faith. Even if we cannot yet have the ambition to remove all misunderstandings which separate our people, even if we today must possess prudence not to touch certain difficult problems, we at least have the determination to consider all possible solutions to prepare quickly a better future for our mutual relations."

**Commission Established**

Establishment of the economic commission was approved by the French and German statesmen yesterday afternoon following the most searching exchange of views which took place in the historic Congress Hall of the Chancellery from where in years gone by Bismarck directed German foreign policy.

Present at this meeting besides the ministers of the two countries were their closest financial and political advisers together with certain industrial leaders of Paris and Berlin.

The meeting, which lasted 2½ hours, examined problems of short and long-term credits for Germany with particular reference to the Layton report, discussed financial and political aspects of reparations, and determined to extend Franco-German projects in chemical and electrical industries.

**Strengthening of Friendships**

The new committee—committee for economic rapprochement as it is called here—will meet alternately in Berlin and Paris, will have alternate German and French chairmen and will seek to aid countries in financing industry, in cartel management and in adjusting differences under commercial treaties.

While economics seemed to dominate the surface of the Franco-German visit, the larger and more vital issues of politics were most certainly canvassed on more than one occasion.

One of the most notable services of the entire visit is the opportunity it provides for strengthening the personal friendship between M. Laval and Dr. Bruening which it is known began when the Germans were in Paris and London earlier this summer. M. Laval alluded to these conversations when talking with the press yesterday.

**Private Conference Held**

Following the luncheon which Dr. Curtius gave at the Foreign Office, the French Premier and German Chancellor slipped away by themselves to talk to one another without so much as interpreter to overhear.

For more than an hour they devoted themselves to frank discussion of fundamental aspects of Franco-German relations. While details of what was said and what was left unsaid are not known, it can be stated that they honestly and earnestly came to grips with admitted conflicts in the policies of their respective countries and examined them with a view to future understanding.

The forthcoming visit of M. Laval to Washington gave especial significance to this private conversation with Dr. Bruening, the whole scope of which could not fail to compass reparations, disarmament and more tentatively treaty revision.

**Tribute to Stresemann**

Earlier yesterday, after M. Laval and M. Briand had received the French colony at the Embassy, the French Foreign Minister, accompanied only by the Ambassador, M. André François-Poncet, made a little-noticed visit to the memorial to Dr. Gustav Stresemann.

Here in many ways was the most symbolic episode of the epochal 48 hours of Franco-German history.

The noted Frenchman was paying a touching tribute to the memory of a great German—the two were true friends, both spokesman of their people. It is something of that friendship which the presence of M. Laval and M. Briand in Berlin is seeking to capture for the people of the two great neighbor nations.

Unquestionably the events of this week-end have prompted that friendship. It would, of course, be idle to ignore elements of both nations which are working in the opposite direction. It would be misleading to overlook the fact that the absence of any discordant note in the Berlin reception does not mean that all Germany looks with enthusiasm on the French visit.

There are sections of German opinion, however quiet on this occasion, which do not seek any rapprochement with the French if, as one paper expressed it, it must come "under the shadow of the Treaty of Versailles."

But an important stride forward has been taken, an achievement of the Republic of Germany. Its fullest significance is apparent only in the perspective of history.

Never before has a French Premier and a French Foreign Minister jointly visited Berlin. Not in 53 years, not since the Berlin congress met to liquidate the Russo-Turkish war, has a French statesman set foot in the German capital.

"I have come to Germany as head of the French Government," said M. Laval. "I come with M. Briand as good workers in the cause of peace. Our meeting in Berlin with the Reich Chancellor, with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and with the German people assumes a touching character. Our rapprochement—we must have it because it primarily can bring us peace."

Today M. Laval and Dr. Bruening, M. Briand and Dr. Curtius are doing their part to destroy finally for all time the myth that France and Germany, though they may differ as other nations, are hereditary enemies, and to prove that they can be intelligent friends.

# OHIO MINE WORKERS TERMINATE STRIKE

MILLFIELD, O., Sept. 28 (AP)—More than 1000 coal miners trudged back to their jobs in all but two Athens County mines today, ending a week's walkout that started in a dispute over the method of selecting check weighmen.

At a mass meeting here yesterday, the miners voted to accept a plan submitted by Gov. George White, under which only employees of the mines concerned can vote on the selection of check weighmen. Previously there was no such restriction in selecting. The men will not return to work at the Sunday Creek Coal Company's No. 5 mine at Murray City and the Western Fuel Company's 10-X mine at Goose Run until new check weighmen are selected. These two mines were the center of the dispute.


NORFOLK, VA.
Better Furniture for Less—Always
Compare Quality and Prices—Always!

Wm. F. Smith & Co.
130 WEST PLUME STREET

RICHMOND, VA.
WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM
Giving brilliant newness to dull and tarnished silver is but one of the things that Wright's accomplishes . . . swiftly and easily. Its usefulness seems endless.
Miller & Rhoads
"THE SHOPPING CENTER"

Sydnor & Hundley
7th and Grace Sts.

RICHMOND VIRGINIA
FURNITURE RUGS DRAPERIES SHADES LINOLEUMS

Member Federal Reserve
Millions in bonds have been sold by The American with never a delay in payment of principal or interest.
Capital, Surplus, Profits, $5,000,000
AMERICAN BANK & TRUST
RICHMOND, VA.

BALTIMORE, MD.
THE GOODIE SHOP
St. Paul St., N. W. Cor. 33rd St.
Highest Grade Home Made
Cakes, Pastries, Cookies, Buns, Rolls, Whole Wheat Bread, Candies, etc.
TEA ROOM SERVICE
We Solicit Luncheons, Tea and Card Parties
ICE CREAM AND ICES CATERING
Blanche E. Reinhart Katherine Landefeld
Closed Sunday Belmont 9034

BALTIMORE, MD.
YOU won't believe your eyes when you see your car after it has been Price-Simonized.
Note these Special Simonizing Prices for October
Small Car Price-Simonized $5
Medium-Sized Car Price-Simonized $7
Large-Sized Car Price-Simonized $9
E. M. PRICE
AUTO LAUNDRY
S. W. cor. Mt. Royal and North Aves. Laf. 0822 Lincoln Highway

BALTIMORE, MD.
H. A. Warfield
PLUMBING HEATING ROOFING
24 HOURS SERVICE
WE GO ANYWHERE LET US SERVE YOU
When giving us a call mention the Monitor
Lafayette 0489 Lafayette 0509 Windsor Mill Road and Rosedale St.

BEAUTIFUL SHOES FOR WOMEN
Queen Quality BOOT SHOP
Do You Know
Queen Quality Shoe Values
This fall are lower in price and higher in quality than they were a year ago

Katherine
Extraordinary fine quality shoes can now be bought at Queen Quality at a new low price. 6.00
Queen Quality Boot Shop
9 West Lexington Street
BALTIMORE

Thos. P. Cunningham
POULTRY BUTTER EGGS
123 S. Charles Street & N.E. cor. Lexington & Paca Sts.
Plaza 6735
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
Takes this opportunity to thank you for your patronage.

Calvert Multigraphing Co.
39 South Street
Phone Plaza 0497
BALTIMORE, MD.
Duplicating Multigraphing Gesteprinting Typing
Blue Prints Photostats

BALTIMORE, MD.

The Plant That Quality Built
PARISIENNE DYEING and CLEANING CO.
Five Convenient Locations
Phone Liberty 6945

ALEX. V. OWENS FREDK. B. HECKLINGER
OWENS & HECKLINGER
TAILORS
Now Showing New Fall Line
19 WEST FAYETTE STREET
BALTIMORE

NEW
New Goods New Ideas
New Styles New Values
New PRICES
Lycett Established 1836
Society Stationer—Gift Shop
317 North Charles Street
BALTIMORE
Phone CAlvert 2898

BALTIMORE, MD.
Special!—PAR MAC WHITE SHIRTS
English Broad and Alpha Cloths
3 for $5.00
McPherson
11 E. Baltimore Street
PLaza 0735 Haberdashers Since 1862
"The Store of Standard Values"

BALTIMORE, MD.
Louise A. MICHEL
"THE FRENCH SHOP"
1119 N. CHARLES STREET, NORTH
Dresses from $16.50
Suits, Coats and Hats Modestly Priced
Your inspection cordially invited. Although I love to serve Monitor readers, you will not be urged to buy.

Men!
Zimmermann
Gives You Custom Fitting in Ready Made Shoes
Note the Lines of the Shoe Illustrated.
Made from Zimmermann's exacting specifications. They are extremely helpful for the foot that requires this type of shoe.
A great saving in cost to the man who has been having his shoes made to order.
Sold Nowhere Else
ZIMMERMANN'S
(Baltimore's Recognized Special Shoe Fitters)
237 PARK AVENUE

SALES PRODUCING PHOTOGRAPHY
The HOLMES I. METTEE STUDIOS
523 NORTH CHARLES STREET
BALTIMORE MARYLAND
Specializing in Photographs THAT CREATE SALES

BALTIMORE, MD.

HARPER METHOD
PROPER TREATMENT OF THE HAIR AND SCALP.
Permanent Waving, Marcel Waving, Finger Waving, Water Waving, Shampooing, Facial Massage, Manicuring.
M. O. L'ECUYER
1113 No. Charles St. Phone Vernon 2480

MARY CAMPBELL
419 North Charles Street
BALTIMORE, MD.
GOWNS, WRAPS, ENSEMBLES HATS
REASONABLY PRICED

Our . . . Prudent Peggy Dresses are priced $15
Copies of higher priced dresses.
Goldsmith-Stone Co.
106 W. LEXINGTON STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

Men's NEW Manhattan Shirts $1.95
In new plain colors and monotones. They're mighty good looking. All sizes and sleeve lengths.
O'Neill's First Floor
O'Neill's
Charles Street, Baltimore

Old Friends are the best
But NEW COVERS make them more attractive.
Craftstyle Bookbinding
JOSEPH RUZICKA
606 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.
224 S. Greene St., Greensboro, N. C.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Christmas Cards
Imported hand colored etchings of historic scenes, religious subjects, many exclusive designs. Cards may be engraved from your visiting card or a full greeting plate.
The James R. Armiger Co.
Jewelers-Silversmiths-Stationers
300 NORTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, MD.
Automobile Repairing in All Its Branches
We have served others. May we serve you?
Have your brakes tested on our BENDIX COWDREY Brake Tester
C. L. PARSONS MOTOR CO.
1715 MarylandAve, Vernon 6678

SALES PRODUCING PHOTOGRAPHY
The HOLMES I. METTEE STUDIOS
523 NORTH CHARLES STREET
BALTIMORE MARYLAND
Specializing in Photographs THAT CREATE SALES

BALTIMORE, MD.
The Store of Satisfaction
Hochschild, Kohn & Co.
Howard and Lexington Streets
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Anthracite and Bituminous COAL for Household Use
Also Agents for
Sherwood Brothers Fuel Oil
EMERSON & MORGAN
New Office Location
11 W. FAYETTE STREET
Plaza 3351

BALTIMORE, MD.
HUTZLER BROTHERS
DRY GOODS
BALTIMORE MARYLAND

Walk Over
Modish Footwear
An early showing of the new fall styles. Women's footwear more fascinatingly attractive and more charmingly feminine.
The Nile $8.50

HERE is a novelty pattern that will give you individuality. A walkable, wearable shoe of Mooresque Calf with applique and collar of Brown Tweed. It is one of the season's most fascinating styles.
Walk-Over Shoe Store
113 North Charles Street
BALTIMORE, MD.

# World Trend Away From Gold As Best Monetary Standard

(Continued from Page 1)

day, take the conservative view that this action of other countries does not mean that there is anything wrong with the gold standard.

The standard is a measuring device—a sort of foot-rule, they explain. The countries that have departed from the gold standard have figuratively cut an inch or two off their foot-rule, and are paying debts on the basis of 10 inches to the foot. Such a situation, officials argue, cannot be used as the basis for an attack on the international standard foot itself. It merely measures the financial difficulties of these countries and the consequent expedients they have found necessary. In time these countries will come back to gold as a basis of values, it is argued, just as nations comprising 60 per cent of the population of the world had done after the war, by 1926.

**Two Solutions Offered**

Experience with past arguments on this same subject here teaches that the two different schools of thought which oppose this gold standard will meet this viewpoint as follows:

First, those who favor a "Fisher commodity index dollar" will declare that gold of itself is actually a very poor basis of measuring values. It is about as stable, they will assert, as the quick silver inside of a thermometer. The prices of goods theoretically are determined by their relative scarcity or plenty in comparison to gold, but the Fisher groups point out that the amount of gold in the world itself fluctuates. World prices have ebbed and flowed in relationship to new gold discoveries over the earth. It is estimated that to keep the basis of price level now, an increase of about 3 or 4 per cent in world monetary gold supplies are needed annually.

A recent report of the League of Nations indicates that such an increase in gold cannot much longer be expected. Serious consequences may lie ahead. Hence, say the Fisher followers, the world should adopt a monetary unit of value in which the amount of gold would be varied so as to compensate for goods fluctuations. This would mean that at once and finally the "cost of living" would be frozen, and that the dollar a man puts into the bank today will have just as much purchasing power 40 years hence as it did when he earned it.

The argument of the silver advocates is based on other lines. If silver were monetized with gold, they urge, it would cause a great new demand for world silver and send the price of the metal up. This would mean that the silver in India and China would be worth more, and demand for Occidental goods would immediately be stimulated. Furthermore, the mines in the silver states would once more be profitable.

Mr. Bryan made his race for the Presidency on a platform demanding that silver should have a legislatively fixed ratio with gold expressed by the figures 16-to-1. Silver has now fallen so low in value that a higher ratio will probably be proposed in the coming Congress; that generally heard now is a 20-to-1 ratio.

Behind the demand for silver is the pressure of considerable elements in the country which see in inflation the only solution for the depression. Cheap money, they argue, would make it easy to pay debts, send prices rising, stimulate purchase of raw commodities and start a boom.

## Britain Sees Movement Toward Establishment Of New Money Standard

*By Radio from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Sept. 28—Sweden's and Norway's decision to go off the gold standard, coupled as it has been with downward exchange movements in Canada and Italy, is regarded here as a significant world pendulum swing in the direction of establishment of a new standard of value.

Wholesale commodity prices, as expressed in sterling, have risen by only 2.9 per cent here during the past week. This, added to the 0.7 per cent fall in corresponding dollar prices in New York, shows a total change of only 3.6 per cent. In other words, commodity prices have responded so little as yet to the sudden drop in sterling as to have left a considerable advantage in world trade to those countries which are no longer upon the gold standard.

Sir Walter Layton, economist, points out in his journal today, however, that this state of things might easily be upset if Britain were now plunged into the turmoil of a general election, since the election would probably bring a lack of confidence in sterling. Foreign banks, Sir Walter says, still have large deposits in London, and if everybody were withdrawing these, British merchants might find it difficult to obtain enough foreign currency to pay for necessary imports.

On the other hand, the boom in British manufacturing districts continues. The countries adhering to the gold standard have been placed at a disadvantage in this respect. The question has been raised whether this effect on trade may show the way to a short cut toward world agreement on the currency issue.

## Couzens Wants Relief For American Debtors

DETROIT, Sept. 28 (AP)—Senator James M. Couzens (R.) of Michigan said Saturday he believed Congress should consider action "either along the lines of bimetallism or partial suspension of the gold standard," in an effort to lift what he termed the "enormous burden of debt now bearing down on the American citizen."

The Michigan Senator vigorously condemned wage cutting, and said he believed some such relief for American debtors should be afforded as has been extended in the moratoriums for the benefit of foreign peoples.

The statement was an elaboration of his previous statement that "debts undoubtedly would have to be settled on the basis of a 50-cent dollar."

"What I intended to convey was that more dollars would have to be paid for labor and goods by probably 100 per cent than is now being paid," he said. "The boosting of the value of the dollar is undoubtedly a concerted effort to make it more difficult for the debtors, both in the payment of principal and the interest of their debts.

"The way to make the dollar less valuable is to increase wages and the price of goods. We are proceeding along lines the reverse of this.

"We are already required to give too much goods and too much labor for a dollar, and to demand more is economically unsound."

## Greek Discount Rate Raised to 12 Per Cent

*By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATHENS, Sept. 28—The Bank of Greece has increased its discount rate from 9 to 12 per cent and loans to 13 per cent with a view to meeting the situation arising from Britain going off the gold standard.

The purchasing of gold from foreign exchange has been done through the Bank of Greece only. Payment of checks in drachmas from abroad is prohibited, and deposits in foreign money will not be accepted during the duration of the present law, unless converted into drachmas.

Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier, has issued an appeal asking the people to support the Government, and to keep national credit intact giving, in the meantime, assurance that Greece possesses ample funds for the purpose.

The country remains calm. All parties agree with the measures taken except a few newspapers, which Mr. Venizelos threatens with censorship.

Meanwhile Mr. Nicholas Stoyanoff, director of the public debt of Bulgaria, arrived yesterday to negotiate provisional settlement of the Greco-Bulgarian debt difficulties arising from the Hoover moratorium. This is an accordance with the recommendation of the League Council to which the question was referred.

## British West Indies Restrict Money Orders

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—A large number of the British West Indies have suspended the issuance of money orders for payment in the United States.

No explanation was given for the move, but Post Office Department officials here interpreted it as an effort to prevent the flight of gold to the United States from British possessions following the removal of the pound sterling from the gold standard.

The suspension has been made by postal authorities of Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, Saint Kitts, and the British Virgin Islands.

At the same time the postmaster of the Bahamas announced that for the presnt the maximum amount for which an order will be issued in the Bahamas for payment in the United States has been fixed at $25.

There is no restriction placed upon the issue of money orders in the United States for payment in any of the British colonies.

## Germany Seeks to Avoid Risk of New Inflation

BERLIN, Sept. 28 (AP)—Germany cannot risk another period of inflation, Heinrich Bruening, Chancellor, told the German Association of Savings Banks today, and the Government is determined to resist all tendencies toward inflation.

"When one standard of the world's currencies begins to fluctuate," he said, referring to the British gold standard, "it is difficult to foresee the consequences and therefore even more important for governments to steer a steady course. Germany has embarked on a program of deflation and must stick to it. Germany's currency must be held firm."

Dr. Hans Luther, president of the Reichsbank, who also spoke, assured the bankers that there is no such thing as "controlled inflation," and asserted that because most of Germany's external and internal debts are payable in dollars or gold marks it would be folly to suggest that Germany emulate the action of Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries.

## London Would Curtail Speculation in Sterling

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP) — Persons who sell sterling "well below its intrinsic value" incur serious risks, Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in the House of Commons today to a question as to what the Government was doing to prevent foreign speculation in sterling.

"The remedy will come quickly enough when they begin to make losses," he said.

"In the meantime it is essential that speculation should not be assisted by allowing foreigners or their nominees to obtain new, sterling credits in this country. In this connection I welcome the decision of the stock exchange committee to limit transactions to cash dealing."

British ambassadors and ministers abroad are to take a 10 per cent salary cut in line with the government's retrenchment policy, the House was informed.

## Canada Moves to Guard Against Loss of Revenue

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 28—Canada is taking steps to guard itself from loss of revenue due to currency fluctuations in other countries. New regulations passed over the week-end by order-in-council provide that where an invoice of goods imported into Canada is payable in a foreign currency which is now depreciated, the value, for the purpose of customs duties, shall be increased by a percentage equal to the percentage of depreciation in the foreign currency.

This will affect importations from Great Britain, where the foreign currency is at a premium, as is that of the United States. The value of goods from that source will be increased by the amount of the prevailing premium on American funds. The purpose of these regulations is to keep the tariff walls at the same high level for the continued protection of home industry.

## Decision to Drop Gold Is Approved in Norway

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 28 (AP)—The decision that the currencies of Sweden and Norway are to follow the pound sterling off the gold standard was received with general satisfaction today, especially among shipowners and exporters.

The greater part of the Norwegian mercantile marine is fixed on a time charter with payment in sterling, a decline in which would reduce the present profit to a direct loss. The same applies to the sulfite and paper industries, both of which are working under export contracts with payment in sterling.

## Dutch Position Firm

*By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor*

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 28 — The Netherlands Bank will maintain unconditionally the gold standard, it was announced officially by the president of the bank Saturday The gold position of the bank is stronger than ever, the statement adds. Dutch paper currency at present is covered 72.7 per cent by gold, while the legal minimum is only 40 per cent. The bank further states it has no intention of disposing of its holding in sterling at such an inopportune moment.

## Denmark Considers Issue

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Danish Cabinet met today to consider the problem of the gold standard, but no decision was reached. The Premier said he was awaiting a report from the National Bank of Denmark. Denmark already is off a gold basis.

## Finland to Keep Gold

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Finnish Riksbank said today it had no intention of following the example of Sweden and Norway in suspending the gold standard.

## COLOMBIA REVISES TARIFFS UPWARD

BOGOTA, Colombia, Sept. 28 (AP)—President Olaya Herrera today announced a general upward tariff revision in line with the Government's efforts to prevent the loss of the country's gold reserves and to protect the value of the peso.

Tariffs on imported foodstuffs are boosted 100 per cent and duties on clothing and sports equipment also are considerably increased. Importation of automobiles costing more than $1000, of liquors and of a long list of "luxury articles" is forbidden. The regulations are effective tomorrow.

**COMPTON TO GO TO EUROPE**

CHICAGO, Sept. 28 (AP) — Prof. Arthur H. Compton, University of Chicago physicist, a Nobel prize winner, who returned to Chicago Saturday after conducting a series of experiments with the cosmic rays in the Rocky Mountains, will leave for Europe tonight to conduct furthur experiments to determine the intensity of the rays in the Alps as compared with the Rockies.

# WOMEN SEEKING WAGE STANDARD EQUAL TO MAN'S

## Best Economic Procedure, Says Federal Official, Student of Subject

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—It is a matter of economic expediency at the present time to raise the wage standard of women up to that of men and thus put both on the same level in competing for jobs, Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the women's bureau of the Department of Labor, declared today, commenting upon the 1930 census figures which show a great increase among women workers in the last 50 years.

Coming in the midst of a period of unemployment the disclosure of the census that the number of women in paid jobs in the United States has increased fourfold since 1880 and has more than doubled since 1900 is attracting considerable attention.

It has been widely contended that the greatly increased employment of women has aggravated the present unemployment situation. Today Miss Anderson pointed to the key of the situation when she said "women are apt to be given the preference where they can do work equally well as men because of the lower wage standards in force for them.

"There is need to avert the grave danger of men's wages being lowered or of their growing disadvantage in job chances," she declared. "Women's wage level both in the name of justice and economic expediency should be brought up to men's where women turn out the same quantity and quality of work."

Then, she contended, the cry that women are throwing out of work men who must support families would be largely silenced. The breaking down of false ideas and prejudices is held responsible for the great increase in woman wage earners in the last 50 years by Miss Anderson.

"One reason for this changed attitude," she said, "is that the home has long since ceased to be the work place it used to be when girls and women made cloth, clothes, shoes, soap, candles, bread, preserves and so on within the family circle. Now the women make these and countless other things in factories. Today the family must buy practically all the articles formerly made in the home, and more money is needed with which to buy them.

"Economic necessity, therefore, sends the girls as well as the boys of the family into the market for jobs. Now girls are expected to fit themselves for gainful employment whether in the field of home economics or in business, industry or the professions."

Another important factor in the large increase of women workers, pointed out by Miss Anderson, is the changed attitude of employers toward women.

"Employers," Miss Anderson declared, "have come to realize that women are steady and reliable workers, that they can do many kinds of work equally as well as men can. In fact it has been found that just as men are more suitable for some types of work, so women have certain occupational niches in factories, offices and stores into which they fit better than do men.

**TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER**

Tennessee Electric Power Corporation reports for 12 months ended Aug. 31 net income of $3,398,489 after taxes, interest and depreciation, compared with $3,960,516 in the previous 12 months.

Some like them short—some like them long—and

**Wanamaker's Weltless Adaptofit Stockings**

can be adapted to just the right length of your leg!

**Wanamaker Quality**

**$1 pair**

Lovely light, sheer, elastically perfect stockings . . . with six inches of garter space, divided into four sections by picoted stop runs. If you're tall you'll like them full length. If you're short you can turn over the tops at picoting . . . and because they're weltless there is no bulkiness.

Should a run start in any of the four sections of the adjustable garter . . . it can't go beyond the picoting. Narrow French heels . . . cradle soles.

Tropique . . . paseo . . . Interlude . . . matin . . Negrita . . gunmetal . . . moonbeige—Sizes 8½ to 10½

*Personal Service will fill mail and telephone orders*

WANAMAKER'S—STREET FLOOR, NORTH BUILDING

**John Wanamaker New York**

Wanamaker Place—Ninth Street at Broadway



*TRY OUR*

**CHAMPION SPECIAL**

for your entire family laundry, everything ironed..... **12c lb.**

Using IVORY SOAP and the most approved methods of laundering.

**CHAMPION LAUNDRY, Inc.**

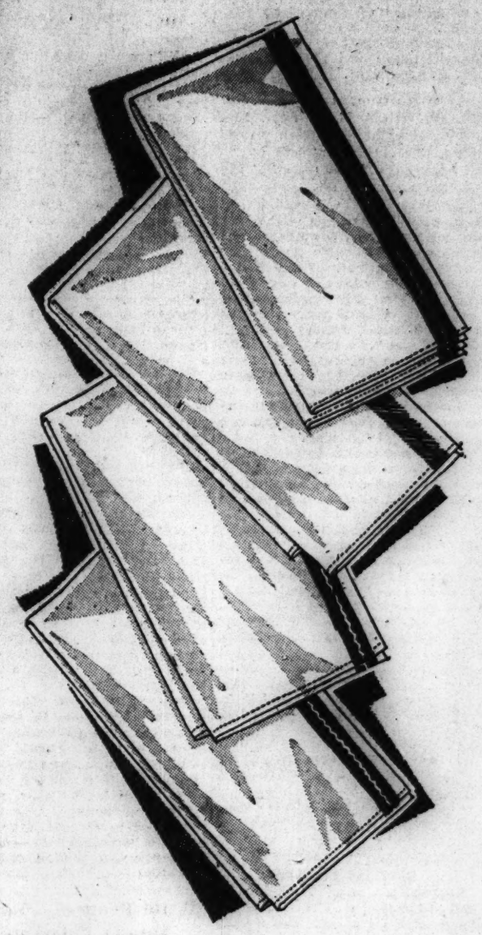
*One of New York's Best and Oldest Laundries*

456 West 55th St., New York
Columbus 5-8164
L. I. Phone LAurelton 8-1563



**"Wise Money Buys Altman Quality"**

**Sixty Thousand Imported Linen Dish Towels**



Thrifty Housekeepers will order them in quantity. Towels of superb quality, woven for long and satisfactory wear ... Fast color borders of blue, red, green or gold.

DOZEN **$1.85**

Roller towels to match 6 for $3.30

Orders for towels may be placed on first floor and fourth floor

*And at the Suburban Stores*

LINENS—FOURTH FLOOR

Altman repeats an extraordinary offer—Blankets from the internationally famous Kenwood Mills—4 pounds, 72x84 inches, satin bound, colors of green, rose, blue, gold, orchid or peach. At the amazing price **$5.50**

**BLANKETS**

EACH **$5.50**

BLANKETS—FOURTH FLOOR

**B. ALTMAN & CO.**

*East Orange* — 5th AVE. at 34th ST. NEW YORK — *White Plains*

# STATE OFFICE'S FOREIGN WORK BOOKS SPEEDED

## Publication of Records Rushed by New History Aide

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 — The State Department has taken steps to speed publication of records of foreign relations.

These publications have generally been issued yearly. The latest published volumes, however, are the 1918 number in the regular foreign relations series and the 1916 number in the so-called World War supplements. The department felt that a little more rapidity than the usual one volume a year would be desirable.

The success of Mr. Hunter Miller, recently appointed historical adviser in speeding up matters, is shown by an announcement that the first volume of the World War supplement, 1917, and the first of three 1918 volumes relating to Russia, will probably be off press about Nov. 1. Two more volumes of the 1917 World War supplements and the second Russian volume are expected during the latter part of the spring of 1932.

This program, carried out, will mean that five volumes will be published during the first year of Mr. Miller's tenure of office as historical adviser, Mr. Miller also supervises the work of assembling, editing and indexing the statutes at large, session laws, presidential proclamations and executive orders.

Announcement has just been made of the appointment of Dr. Clarence E. Carter as editor of the territorial papers for the department.

## PORTUGAL RECORDS RISE IN EMPLOYMENT

LISBON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Unemployment has decreased 40 per cent in Portugal since last December, it was officially announced yesterday.

The total number of unemployed is now 35,000, it was said. The decline was ascribed to the initiation of extensive development of public works.

# 'Governmental Bureaucracy' Warned Result of Swope Plan

## Senator Hebert, Head of Committee to Consider Proposal, Says Great Industrial Monopoly Would Be Possible Outcome

*Comments by industrial leaders on the plan put forward by Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, for stabilizing business in the United States, indicate that the proposal has aroused widespread interest.*

*The plan would permit all industrial and commercial companies with 50 or more employees, and doing an interstate business, to form trade associations, under federal supervision. These associations would outline trade practices, take steps to balance production and consumption, stabilize employment, and enlarge the scope of workers' benefits.*

*Expressions of opinion on the plan have been obtained by* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *although many industrialists declined to comment.*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 25—A governmental bureaucracy and industrial monopolies "such as no one has yet dared to propose," are possible outcomes if the Swope plan is put into effect, in the opinion of Senator Felix Hebert (R.), of Rhode Island, chairman of the special Senate committee on unemployment insurance, to which the plan has been referred.

"If the plan contemplates that those engaged in industry shall in some way not definitely outlined, stabilize prices, always, however, subject to the supervision of some federal body," Senator Hebert says, "then I venture to predict that we shall add to our activities of government a bureaucracy such as no one has yet dared to propose.

"It is not easy to determine whether the plan contemplates that the trade associations to be formed under it may fix prices, subject to the veto power of the national supervisory body. If it is intended to empower trade associations to do this, then it is clear that the supervisory body may not properly discharge its functions without the exercise of broad powers of control, not unlike those now exercised by commissions that regulate public utilities.

"On the other hand, if it is to be inferred that in the stabiliaztion of prices, these trade associations are to be limited in their activities to the mere collection and distribution of information, then the plan outlines nothing new in that regard since they may do so under existing law.

"To my mind, there can be no stabilization of prices without fixing of prices, and price fixing will bring into existence such a union of forces in the industrial world as has never been dreamed of before. It would lead to the creation of a series of monopolies. In effect, it would be tantamount to a repeal of the Sherman and Clayton Acts and other restrictions against combinations and monopolies. It would raise obsolete plants with an inferior quality of management up to the level of the most efficient, and the public would be called upon to bear the burden.

"Whether the proposed plan may be found to operate in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, it must first be ascertained that the private enterprises to which the plan applies are 'affected with a public interest.'

"The plan applies to 'all industrial and commercial companies with 50 or more employees, and doing an interstate business.' Not all industrial and commercial companies engaged in interstate business are 'affected with a public interest.' The decisions of the Supreme Court involving this question do not furnish a basis for a definite expression of opinion as to the validity of such a law as is contemplated in the plan advocated by Mr. Swope, but it may be stated with confidence that it would be held unconstitutional on the authority of some cases.

"In brief, the proposed plan, since it is so all-inclusive of industry, would obviously apply to some which have been heretofore held by the Supreme Court not to be 'affected with a public interest.'

"Another question to be considered is whether the plan deprives a person of his property without due process of law, in violation of the Fifth Amendment.

"The plan advocated by Mr. Swope proceeds in a way upon the theory which was advanced at the time of the enactment by most of the states of their workmen's compensation laws, that an employer of labor must bear all of the costs of production, and assume as part of those costs, certain burdens which otherwise fall upon society. Thus he would provide for life and disability insurance, and old-age pensions, and unemployment insurance. As a result, the consumer might have to pay higher prices for those things which he buys. A theory not unlike this might be found to be the basis for the opinions of the Supreme Court sustaining the workmen's compensation acts.

"The question always remains under the due process clause, as to whether or not there is a reasonable basis for the proposed legislation. This can be answered only after a long and careful study of industrial conditions, and their relations to the proposed plan."

## Former Trade Board Head Calls Plan Constructive

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Sept. 25—Characterizing the presentation of Mr. Gerard Swope's plan as a stroke of statesmanship, Mr. Edward N. Hurley, manufacturer, financier and former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, said the whole country should feel deeply indebted to its author.

"I am very sympathetic toward the plan," Mr. Hurley said in an interview to The Christian Science Monitor. "It is a very constructive program, built along lines which should develop new thoughts that will be helpful in solving these problems which are so vital to both labor and capital."

Mr. Hurley said, however, that he was not sure the plan could be carried out in its entirety without developing some complications, especially in the matter of broadening the powers of trade associations as Mr. Swope proposes. Recalling that during his own time as chairman of the Federal Trade Commission he had advocated the formation of trade associations within industry, Mr. Hurley said the Swope proposals were likely to open up numerous questions in this regard, particularly as to whether or not the anti-trust laws should be altered to allow greater scope to such associations.

Mr. John W. O'Leary, manufacturer and banker, who formerly served as president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, regards the Swope plan of stabilization from within industry itself as "far sounder" than one coming from government.

"The plan crystallizes something many of us have been trying to do through our trade organizations, but have been limited in doing because of the restrictive laws," Mr. O'Leary said. "The present laws have the effect of destroying initiative of trade associations almost altogether, and while we unquestionably need governmental checks to prevent unfair competition and restraint of trade, we need checks which will not destroy initiative.

"In giving trade associations the increased powers it provides for, the Swope plan does at the same time provide for checks, and I believe they could be made just as effective as was needed."

Referring to the compulsory nature of the plan, Mr. O'Leary said that voluntary action is desirable, but while undoubtedly a great majority of businesses and industries would follow along harmoniously, there would be some stragglers to delay the movement, and therefore, he said, it is probably essential to have some compulsory requirement.

There is much ahead of the plan, of course, in the way of legislative changes, Mr. O'Leary pointed out, and because of this, together with its far-reaching nature, it is impossible to venture to say how well it might be expected to work as a whole. But, he said, it has the advantage of giving business something definite to think about, and deserves active discussion.

## Challenge to Industry To Be 'Socially Minded' Commended by Wagner

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Commendation for Mr. Gerard Swope's challenge to industry to be "socially minded" is expressed here by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, a member of the special Senate committee which is to consider the Swope plan in October.

"The part of the plan dealing with worker benefits appeals to me very much from the superficial attention I have thus far been able to give it," Senator Wagner said. "I am glad of any sign that industry is becoming more conscious of its social responsibility in this age of machines where the human relationship is apt to be blurred.

"There must be some means of coördinating production and consumption that will keep up the purchasing power of the worker. If it is worked out properly and soundly, it will not lead to the dole, as so many fear. Indeed, as it is, we are submitting to the worst aspects of the dole, and those who speak most loudly against its dangers are doing the least to provide jobs.

"As to whether the Swope way is the best way to work out the worker problem, I am not prepared to say. Certainly it represents a most extraordinary and welcome revolution in the attitude of industry toward that problem in the implication of social obligation inherent in the plan.

"On the other hand, the plan would set up a complete monopoly with a few men at the control. It is possible that the step to coördination of production and consumption can be taken without going so far as that. I am studying the plan and am not prepared to say yet how feasible I consider it in its various aspects."

Col. William J. Donovan, former Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, called the Swope plan unconstitutional.

"The fundamental question raised by this plan," he said, "is whether under our Constitution, it is necessary to alter our fundamental law in order to do social justice. If the Swope plan contemplates, or would result in the compulsory regulation of prices, an amendment to the Constitution would be necessary before it would become effective.

"The plan requires the intervention of the Federal Government in matters and concerns which belong to the individual states. Many of the problems involved in these social and economic questions are in their nature local, or at the most, sectional. It seems unlikely that any plan of unemployment insurance as proposed by the Swope plan, for example, could be conceived which would be applicable to the country as a whole.

"If stability comes through the voluntary action of industry, the price of that stability will be only self-restraint and self-discipline. If, however, the stability is to come from governmental supervision and control, then the price to be paid by industry will be a loss of independence and initiative. The inevitable result would be the subordination of industry to political control, since our people will not submit to the dangers of unrestrained and uncontrolled monopoly."

## Railroad Begins Maryland Project

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 28—First steps in the long-delayed electrification of the Pennsylvania Railroad lines in Maryland are now being taken and the work, it is announced, will be rushed to completion. The initial projects, including the building of four grade crossings and the first of two new tunnels, are under way.

This brings near fruition plans discussed for the first time in 1907, and delayed until a short time ago by recurring disagreements between the railroad and the City of Baltimore over certain points at issue. These points were not settled until 1928.

The biggest job in hand is the construction of the new Union Tunnel, which will run parallel to the old one from Green Mount Avenue to Bond Street. Several million dollars had to be spent before the first spadeful of earth could be turned. Since 1928 the railroad has bought more than 500 properties to obtain right of way and has settled numerous claims.

Other units of the work will be carried on simultaneously. These include a second tunnel, following the same general course as that taken by the one now existing west of Union Station; complete electrification of all tracks, elimination of grade crossings, rebuilding of bridges, construction of a new passenger station in Calvert Street and of a new warehouse.

These works will require an expenditure of $20,000,000, it is estimated. They will give employment to thousands of men and will terminate according to schedule by March 1, 1933. They are part of the grand two-year plan being put into effect by the Pennsylvania Railroad over all its lines, calling for the spending of $175,000,000.

At the completion of the task, the Pennsylvania Railroad will be electrified from New York through to Washington.

**EATON AXLE & SPRING CO.**

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28 — As of Aug. 31, Eaton Axle & Spring Company cash and government securities were $3,322,583, compared with $2,226,550 Dec. 31, 1930.

# COTTON PICKERS STILL NEEDED IN SOUTHERN AREA

## Idle Wander Through Texas With 16,000 Hands Short in Fields

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 28—The shortage of cotton pickers is still reported acute in many localities of Texas. Appeals have come from farmers to federal and state labor agencies showing that many thousands of persons could be given employment in the fields at this time.

As an evidence of the need for labor, one may travel along the highways in any direction and find a vista of snow-white landscape. Cotton has opened more rapidly this season than in many years, due, agriculturalists point out, to hot, dry weather.

Mr. W. W. Woodwin of Fort Worth, state director of the United States Employment Service, declared he has on hand requests for more than 16,000 pickers. Effort is being made by authorities of a number of Texas towns and cities to induce itinerant unemployed white men to go into the cotton fields and at least earn a living for themselves during the picking season. Not much success is meeting these efforts, according to reports.

A noticeable feature of the situation is that none of those rambling about the country are Mexicans; also there are few Negroes among the transient labor seekers, officials of the labor agencies say.

Farmers are reported to be making all possible efforts to place their cotton pickers in comfortable quarters. In many instances, they receive shelter and household facilities, water, and food supplies without charge.

The harvesting season opened with a price of 30 cents a 100 pounds of seed cotton being made generally for picking. This price has been advanced as high as 60 cents a 100 pounds in some localities, but even at this price field laborers seem unobtainable.

There has also been a sharp decline in the charges for ginning cotton, due to the low price for the staple. The ginning charges range from 25 cents to 30 cents per 100 pounds. The price of cotton seed is so low that it no more than pays the farmers average cost for ginning, it is stated.

All parts of the State report good cotton crops, according to the State Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. J. E. McDonald. In northwest Texas the production per acre promises to exceed that of any previous year. The staple in that region has also been much improved. The bolls opening much earlier than usual and it is expected that practically all of the crop there will have been gathered by the middle of December. In south Texas the harvest is practically completed.

# Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

**WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)**

5:00 p. m.—Talk, Mrs. Charles Geissler.
5:15 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:00 "Cap'n Bailey's Crew."
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:34 Sports announcement; news.
6:44 Temperature and barometer readings.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys; sketch.
7:00 NBC, Vermont Lumberjacks.
7:15 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:30 NBC, Nick Lucas, guitarist.
7:45 Clifford and Cameron, vocal duo.
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: "Major Andre."
8:30 NBC, Voice of Firestone: Mr. Harvey S. Firestone Jr., guest speaker; Gladys Rice, soprano; James Melton, tenor; male quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Orchestra: Martha Attwood, soprano; male quartet.
10:00 NBC, Magazine sketches.
10:45 NBC, Simoniz Guardsmen: soloists; Kogen orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ."
11:30 NBC, Cab Calloway and his orchestra.

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Peggy Winthrop.
5:15 "Old Violin Shop."
5:30 Agricultural markets.
5:40 "Pipe Dreams": organ.
5:55 Success Reporter.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:02 Ronnie and Van, vocal duo.
6:15 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
6:30 "Mars Rocket Hour."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 "Mr. and Mrs. Cain," sketch.
8:00 Muggins Sisters.
8:15 Michael Ahern, baritone.
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days: "Anniversary Party."
9:00 NBC, Roy Bargy's Maytag Orchestra; Wanderers Quartet.
9:30 NBC, Musical Dominoes; popular orchestra; piano duo.
10:00 NBC, Gold Medal Express: Ohman and Arden, pianos; strings; novelty orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch: "Anything May Happen."
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—Edward McEnelly's Orchestra. Time announcement.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Stampers Orchestra.
5:45 "Musical Cameos": Edward Jardon, tenor; orchestra.
6:00 Dictators Orchestra.
6:15 "The World's Business," Hugh Butler, for Dr. Julius Klein.
6:30 Miss Lee Lamay, "Baritonette."
6:45 Close Friends Club with "Bob" Emery.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Linit Orchestra; Ann Greenway, guest soloist; Frank Parker, tenor; male quartet.
7:30 Colt time; Emily MacKenzie, soprano; organ and piano duets.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers; Comedy sketch.
9:00 CBS, Serial mystery sketch.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris": soloists; Smollen Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital, Stanley Schultz.
11:30 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bobby Meeker and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, "Nocturne": Ann Leaf, organ; Ben Alley, tenor.

**WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)**

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Fred Gilbert and his guitar.
6:00 Cherry & Webb Melodies.
6:15 Harig Mirthquakers.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Evening Musicale.
7:15 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:30 "Etchings in Music."
8:00 "Songs We Love to Hear."
8:15 Time announcement.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

5:00 p. m.—CBS, DeWitt Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Kathryn Parsons, "Girl o' Yesterday."
5:45 CBS, "Views and Interviews": Ruth Cambridge.
6:00 CBS, Current Events, H. V. Kaltenborn.
6:15 CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Reis and Dunn, vocal duo.
6:45 News flashes.
7:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; Victor Young's Orchestra.
7:15 Limerick Program.
7:30 George Mahoney, one-man band.
7:30 Political talk.
7:45 Voices and piano.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 The Music Masters.
8:30 Ford Hall Forum: "A New Way of Dealing With Prisoners."
8:45 "Reveries": readings and music.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Book review, Dr. William Allen.
9:45 Organ recital.
10:00 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
10:30 News; "Melody Mirror"; time.
11:00 CBS, "Street Singer": voice and accordion.
11:15 CBS, Enric Madriguera's Biltmore Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, "Red" Nichols and his orchestra.

## *Tomorrow's Features*

**WEEI**

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E B Rideout; news.
9:15 a. m.—NBC, Tom Waring's Troubadours.
9:45 a. m.—NBC, Our Daily Food.
10:00 a. m.—NBC, Mrs. Blake's Column.
10:15 a. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute
11:30 a. m.—NBC, Hugo Mariani's Serenaders.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, Sweet and Low Down.
12:00 noon—NBC, Black and Gold Room.
1:15 p. m.—Concert orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
2:30 p. m.—Concert orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p m.—Studio and musical.

**WBZ**

7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:45 a. m.—Paramount organ.
10:15 a. m.—NBC, To be announced.
10:45 a. m.—NBC, Ford and Wallace.
11:00 a m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, Through the Looking Glass.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:00 p. m.—"Footlight Fancies."
2:30 p. m.—Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Music in the Air": piano lessons.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Syncopators.
4:15 p. m.—National affairs: news.
4:45 p. m.—Musical Masterpieces.

**WNAC**

6:30 a. m.—Organ; news.
7:30 a. m.—Boston Information Service.
10:00 a. m.—CBS, Novelty Trio.
11:15 a. m.—CBS, Face the World.
11:45 a. m.—CBS, Olsen and Johnson, comedians.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Don Bogelow's Orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Variety Four.
1:15 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 to 5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

**WAAB**

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records; shopping talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Savoy-Plaza Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shop talks; news.
3:00 p m.—Romancers Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Rhythm Band.
4:30 p. m.—At the Console.


Listen to the Musical Dominos tonight
WJZ and WBZ 9:30
"Sweeten it with Domino"

SOCONYLAND SKETCHES
are now on the air every
MONDAY AT 8 P.M.
WEAF, WGY, WTIC, WJAR, WEEI, WTAG, WCSH, WBEN
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

17th Cafeteria
Washington D.C.
724 17th Street N. W.
HOME COOKING
One block west of The White House
BREAKFAST 7:30-11:45
LUNCHEON (50c) 11:45- 2:00
DINNER (65c) 4:30- 7:30
ALSO A LA CARTE

Menus Personally Supervised by Miss Steger
The Lotos Lantern
733 17TH STREET N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.
LUNCHEON 11:45 to 2 DINNER 4:45 to 7:15

Foot Saver Shoes
TO LOOK at the modish lines of Foot Saver Shoes, you'd think that their only thought was style. Yet, because of their patented, in-built construction, they are the most superbly comfortable shoes you've ever worn!
RICH'S
F STREET AT TENTH WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Mode
for the correct things in MEN'S WEAR
Exclusive in Washington for
Fashion Park Clothes
Henry Heath Hats of London
11th and F Streets Washington, D. C.

The Temple School
Inc.
Meets Individual Requirements in BUSINESS AND SECRETARIAL TRAINING
CLASSES NOW FORMING
Day—Late Afternoon—Evening
1420 K STREET NAT'L 3258
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hob Nob
Cafeteria and Tea Room
1010 F Street Northwest
WASHINGTON, D. C.
LUNCHEON & DINNER
Daily Luncheon in Tea Room 55 to 85c
Dinner $1.00
CAFETERIA—A LA CARTE
"Quality Foods Properly Prepared"

"Satisfied Customers My Aim"
I. Y. CHISWELL
General Automobile Repairing
Kwick Way Valve Service and Accurometer Wheel and Axle Aligning.
2303 Fourteenth Street N. W.
(Fidelity Garage) Adams 4549
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Breslau
1307-9-11-13 G ST.
The Friendly Shop
WASHINGTON D. C.
See the exclusive, new Breslau creations, so admirably expressed and inexpensively priced, in our showing of Fall and Winter
Dresses and Coats

The Collier Inn
COLUMBIA RD. at 18th ST.
Opposite Ambassador Theatre
Dine in Comfort at Collier's
Continuous flow of clean, dried, cool air.
4-Course Dinner Every Evening, 5-7:30 75c
Breakfast (Self Service) 7:30 to 9:30
Luncheon (Self or table service) 11:45 to 2
Sunday Dinner, 12:30 to 7:30, $1.00
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Thompson's Dairy
HIGH QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

GROSNER'S
$27.75 Instead of $40
A Special Group of MEN'S SUITS
New Fall Models
ALL SIZES
GROSNER'S
1325 F STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 28th, 29th and 30th
Three Big Sale Days in Our Housewares Department
Decided savings on timely Fall and Winter Needs. Come early!
The PALAIS ROYAL
G STREET AT ELEVENTH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

We specialize in
DRAPERIES
UPHOLSTERING
Slip Covers
Window Shades
Stock Curtains and Fabrics
Reasonable prices. Individual attention given your personal problems.
McDEVITT'S
DECORATORS
1202 G St. N. W. Dis. 3211
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pure Food Store
MORRIS BLUMENTHAL, Prop.
5548 Connecticut Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone CLEVELAND 4500
Quality groceries, meats, poultry, fish, fruits, vegetables, squabs, lobsters, etc. Now serving over 300 families in Chevy Chase, Edgemoor and Battery Park. Five trucks and special delivery car insure prompt service.
MEMBER UNITED FOOD STORES, Inc.
We sell at their advertised prices

Park Savings Bank
"The Community Bank"
Under Supervision U. S. Treasury Dept.
Resources over $3,000,000
14th and Kenyon Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Telegraph Your Flower Orders
FLOWERS
The Gift of Beauty and Understanding
We take pride in offering you an individualized flower service in the modern mode.
Gude's
MAIN STORE, 1212 F STREET
Phone NAtional 4278
Other Gude Bros. Co. Flower Shops at 3103 14th Street 5016 Conn. Avenue 1124 Conn. Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Closing Out Our Entire Stock Prior to Reorganization
Our entire stock of men's and boys' apparel must be turned into cash in the shortest possible time. Radical reductions in every department.
All sales final, and for cash only.
Parker-Bridget Co.
New York Ave. at Fifteenth Branch Stores, 3113 Fourteenth, N. W
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
Men's New Fall Hats
In the Leading Shapes and Shades $3.50
This group, at a new low price we are introducing for the first time this season, contains all-fur felts of a standard quality that will give excellent service.
THE MEN'S STORE, SECOND FLOOR

The Allies' Inn
1703 New York Avenue
Washington, D. C.
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
Guest Rooms

Gross-Ashworth Beauty Salon
1918 Eye St. N. W. Phone Met. 9611
Permanent Waves
$7.50 to $10.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave
$1.00
11 years' practical experience
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The House of Courtney
Assemble Your Fall Wardrobe at Philipsborn
Our sales staff is trained to help you to coördinate your fashions correctly.
Philipsborn Fashion is Inexpensive
Philipsborn
606-614 ELEVENTH STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

Shaw & Stone
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
1101 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Metropolitan 9075

Correct School Apparel for Junior Misses, Young Collegians, Boys and Girls of All Ages
Now ready in complete assortments at moderate prices.
LANSBURGH'S
7th, 8th and E STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE Little Tea House
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Ten Minutes South of Highway Bridge on Mt. Vernon Road, Arlington Ridge, Va. Upper Road between Washington and Alexandria.
District 7820 or Clarendon 481
OPEN FIRES
Open Every Day Including Sunday 12 Noon to 8 P. M.

# OREGON WARNED AGAINST REPEAL OF DRY STATUTE

## Would Put Entire Burden on Federal Officers, Poling Argues

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 28—"Repeal of the Oregon dry law would be limited secession and its consequences would spell disaster," the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, declared Saturday night in the closing meeting of a three-day conference on the dry issues, when he discussed a movement in Oregon to submit the state prohibition law to voters through the initiative.

"Oregon went into agreement with the Government on this proposition," said Dr. Poling, "and to withdraw now would be an unthinkable act. Repeal of the law would throw the enforcement burden on federal officers alone and would create a condition of non-enforcement. I wouldn't care to have my native State do anything like that."

Regarding the action taken by the American Legion at Detroit in asking Congress to submit the question of prohibition to a referendum of the states, Dr. Poling said: "In this case as in many others the few can misrepresent the many. While I regret the action and believe it was a fundamental mistake for the Legion to take it, I do not question the good faith of the American Legion. The Allied Campaigners are out to win with fact, organization and enrollment, but not with vilification. A cause succeeds not by suppression, but by expression. The American Legion expressed itself in the open and the fight is in the open where it belongs."

Dr. Poling classified as "essentially the logic of anarchy" arguments made in support of the modification of the Eighteenth Amendment before Congress.

In the opinion of Mr. Oliver W. Stewart, vice-chairman of Allied Forces, "the United States faces the threat of organized liquor power. The worst threat of the saloon was that it furnished the purchasable vote which was underneath all political corruption," he declared.

Mr. F. R. Schanck was elected president of the Allied Forces in Portland at the afternoon meeting. Other permanent officers are: Vice-president, Mrs. G. M. Glines; secretary, Mrs. William Kletzer; treasurer, Mr. W. A. Holt; executive committee, Dr. Norman F. Coleman, Mrs. A. J. H. Robertson, Mrs. W. W. Gabriel, Mr. Arthur M. Churchill, Mr. H. W. Stone, Mr. J. P. Newell, Miss Lida Hammond, Mr. Theodore Burkhart, Dr. E. C. Farnham, Mrs. G. L. Buland, Miss Ethel Clarke, Dr. R. C. Coffey, Mr. Donald Nelson, Mr. E. S. Collins, Mrs. Etta White, Mr. F. T. Gram, Mr. T. C. Darhall, and Mr. Ralph H. Burnside.

## Tacoma Audiences Crowd Theater to Hear Speakers

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 28—Twelve hundred persons crowded into Temple Theater here yesterday afternoon to hear Col. Raymond Robins and Miss Norma C. Brown tell of the advantages of prohibition. Interest at both meetings was marked and belied assertion of enemies of prohibition that the "drys" themselves only about half believed in the Eighteenth Amendment.

Frontiers of this country have now reached the Pacific Ocean and have disappeared. Population, finding no more "open country" to the west, is now turning upon itself and is building up great cities, making a more and more serious social problem. In this situation the best safeguard we have yet found is prohibition, said Colonel Robins.

In an address on "The Constitution," given last night, Colonel Robins called attention to the treasonable attempts to nullify it on the part of the enemies of prohibition. The first attempt to nullify was made, he said, by friends of whisky back in the Administration by George Washington, who sent the army into the disaffected region and restored order.

Miss Brown warned the "dry" element that a serious contest was on and would continue through the primary and general elections of 1932.

## Washington Congratulated On Prohibition Record

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OLYMPIA, Wash. Sept. 28—Opening a three-day campaign to arouse support for the Eighteenth Amendment, speakers of the Allied Forces for Prohibition here yesterday congratulated Washington for its record on prohibition.

They found encouragement in the fact that the State went dry in 1914, and in 1919 voted for the Eighteenth Amendment without a single dissenting voice in the Legislature.

Three meetings were held yesterday, two mass meetings and a large gathering of the young people of the city to hear Mr. Robert C. Ropp outline the Allied Youth movement.

Mr. Ropp challenged his audiences to finish the task of prohibition, keep the nation dry and law abiding.

Mr. Grant M. Hudson urged the election of dry officials, from constable to President.

The Rev. Dr. Ira C. Landrith delivered an appeal to defeat three enemies of the Government, the bootlegger, the man who buys liquor and the man who takes an oath of office to enforce the law and then laughs at the Eighteenth Amendment.

Initial steps were taken for the organization of dry forces here.

## Campaigners in Oregon Outline Enrollment Plans

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SALEM, Ore., Sept. 28—Whenever a clamoring minority or majority can achieve its purpose on the basis of the arguments for the modification of prohibition, then this country is headed straight for Bolshevism or Fascism, the Rev. Daniel A. Poling declared Saturday in closing the three-day series of meetings held here by the Allied Forces for Prohibition.

Prohibition at its worst is immeasurably better than license ever was at its best, Dr. Poling declared.

Inconsistencies of the opponents of prohibition were pointed out by Mr. Oliver W. Stewart, who shared the closing series with Dr. Poling. Mr. Stewart outlined the plan for the enrollment of all dry voters as recommended by the national conference of organizations supporting the Eighteenth Amendment. He forecast that long before the end of the campaign it will have been demonstrated that no political parrty will dare to espouse the cause of the liquor traffic.

## POLAND INCREASES 'STATE' PENALTIES

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WARSAW—In view of an increase recently in the number of acts of political violence, penalties for all crimes against the state have been materially stiffened.

A system of "expedited justice" has been declared in effect providing for swift and severe verdicts, and speedy execution of sentences.

## *Charmingly Hidden Amid the Sunken Lanes of Devonshire*

PICTURESQUE COCKINGTON VILLAGE TYPIFIES THE RURAL ENGLAND IN WHICH POETS DELIGHT

Retention of the Characteristics of Such Beauty Spots Is Sought by the South Devon Regional Planning Committee, Whose Members Would Leave These Places Untouched by Modern Highways. The Sandstones, Granites, Slates and Clays of Devonshire Yield Rich Building Materials Which Give the Country a Setting of Rare Individuality.

## English Villages Rise From Soil

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORQUAY, Eng.—How the villages and towns of Devonshire have risen from the very soil of the county is indicated in a report of the South Devon regional planning committee, which makes a plea for the retention in this corner of England of those ideals and characteristics which have marked building activities and general developments in the area for centuries.

The linking of natural scene with home and community building finds peculiar opportunities for expression in Devonshire, where the very elements from which the county is composed constitute suitable materials for building and natural decoration.

Devonian sandstone, the gray or pink-tinged granites from the wide wastes of Dartmoor, the products quarried from the steel-colored chasms of the slate hills, and the rich clays to be found in the sedge beds of the river valleys, provide materials which in their finished state belong essentially to the region which produces them—just as the Devon potter produces a ware which is wrought from the very soil of the place.

The report cites the work of the ancient builders who, by the practice of weatherproofing by plastering either stone or cob walls, gave an unintentional uniformity to the village and farm buildings which can scarcely be bettered. It emphasizes the charm of the villages of South Devon, sheltering in the wooded cleaves or at the foot of deep green coombes, and of the white farms scattered over the wide uplands.

The committee urges that a definite regional planning scheme for the area should be formulated, with a view to influencing future road building, home and general building construction, the establishment of new open spaces, and the preservation of the pictorial amenities for which Devon is so noted.

## Spain to Close 75 P. C. of Prisons

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MADRID — While the United States and most other nations are struggling with crime waves and seeking prison accommodation for too many criminals, Spain is closing 75 per cent of its jails.

From 437 the number of Spanish prisons will be reduced to 107, according to a decision taken by Señor Fernando de los Rios, Minister of Justice. The Minister presented his demand to the Cabinet on the suggestion of the woman director of prisons, Señorita Victoria Kent.

The Minister says that many jails average only one prisoner a month and that unless a jail gets at least eight prisoners a month he believes it is useless waste on the overburdened budget.

## SUGAR EXHIBITION TAKES THREE MONTHS

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BRISBANE, Queensland—A sugar display which required three months to complete was one of the features of the recent fifty-sixth Annual Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition here.

Mr. H. F. Walker, Minister for Agriculture, said: "There is no depression in rural Queensland. Bounteous seasons and the application by the farmers of advanced methods of production and marketing have formed a bulwark to the State's wealth that has hardly been shaken by adversity."

## Nationalistic Scots Urge Home Rule

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EDINBURGH—With the goal of "Home Rule for Scotland" ever before it, the National Party of Scotland seized the opportunity afforded by the formation of a National Government in England to issue a manifesto calling upon the Scottish people to unite in support of the demand for national self-government.

The manifesto strongly criticizes the record of the Labor Government as regards Scottish affairs which, it holds, is one of misunderstanding and mishandling. As an example of this it cites the Local Government Act which, it says, after two years of vague promises is still in force against the wishes of the great majority of the Scottish people.

The Government, it maintains, is an English National Government only, but it has shown by depriving the Secretary of State for Scotland of Cabinet rank that its future economies are largely to be effected in Scotland.

## CHINESE ORGANIZE FISHING CONCERN

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TSINGTAO, Shantung—Chinese merchants here have organized a company to raise $500,000 to establish a large fishing concern. Hitherto the fishing business has been largely in the hands of the Japanese, who have expanded their operations considerably within recent years. The funds will be used for the purchase of motor and steam launches and modern fishing implements, and to build a large wharf.

The Nanking Government, in assisting the Chinese fishing industry, issued a new law in May prohibiting foreign companies to fish along the Chinese coast.

# ITALY ALLOWS MORE FREEDOM IN EMIGRATION

## Unemployment Changes Mussolini's Policy of Checking Exodus

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ROME—The emigration policy of Signor Benito Mussolini, Premier of Italy, has undergone a radical change during the last 12 months. Italian emigration, which has continuously decreased since 1925 to only 46,732 in 1929, reached 176,518 in 1930.

Still further evidence of his change of policy is found in the figures for this year. In the first seven months of 1931 net emigrants numbered 49,341, compared with less than 20,000 in the corresponding period last year.

Signor Mussolini has never favored the emigration of Italian laborers on a large scale, believing that Italy could provide work for all its inhabitants. He placed every possible obstacle in the way of Italian emigration. He always considered that a growing population was an advantage, and he sought to exploit the resources of the country to provide employment.

The ever-growing number of unemployed in Italy produced a new situation, however, and in June, 1930, the Fascist Government suddenly decided to resume the liberal granting of passports to emigrants and the veto on emigration was lifted.

In August, 1930, the emigrants to transoceanic countries were only 323, and those going to Mediterranean countries were 11,535; in September the number rose respectively to 4977 and to 42,342, and in the following October to 8470 and 50,340.

Most of the Italian emigrants go to France and to Switzerland. In July last 5237 went to France, 622 to Tunisia, 2112 to Switzerland, 1047 to the United States (including 592 going there a second time and 766 to the Argentine. This notable increase in the number of emigrants is not, however, yet reflected in the emigrants' remittances, which continue to be very small.


Luckstone Toilet Preparations
impart an unusual sense of fragrance and freshness.
Price List from
The LUCKSTONE COMPANY
1 HIGH STREET
MARYLEBONE, LONDON, W. 1, ENG.

The Shirt Shop
W. H. Haynes
London

Electrical Contracts
Undertaken for
LIGHTING, POWER, BELLS, TELEPHONES
to suit
ALL TYPES of RESIDENCES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS
T. Clarke & Co. Ltd.
Tel. Sloane 7133 2 lines
129 Sloane Street London, S. W. 1 (Eng.)

J. W. TACON
ESTABLISHED 1837 J. W. TACON SHIRTMAKER HIGH HOLBORN LONDON
well known as a SHIRT SPECIALIST would like to emphasize the fact that he is also a HOSIER & GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER stocking the best makes of UNDERWEAR, SOCKS, TIES, HATS, ETC.
The favour of a call would be much appreciated
275-277 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

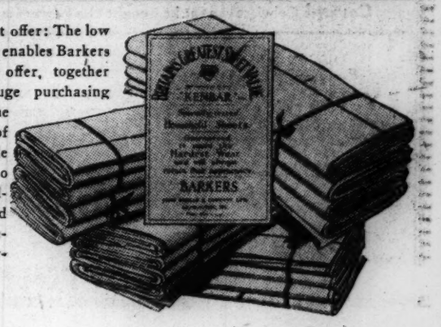
Holloway Brothers (LONDON) LIMITED
Contractors
for Church, Public and Domestic Buildings.
Civil Engineering Construction—Restorations—Decorations.
HEAD OFFICE: 157 Grosvenor Road Westminster, London, S. W. 1
WEST END BRANCH: 43 South Audley Street Grosvenor Square, W.
and 24 Grey Street Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England

PHONE 5834 WELBECK
Wonderful Frocks & Hats
CHEZ NOUS
104 BAKER ST.
LONDON 1ST FLOOR

Furniture of Interest
PERIOD ANTIQUES
FINE REPRODUCTIONS
J. TUCKER & SON
27-33 EARL'S COURT ROAD, KENSINGTON HIGH ST., LONDON, W. 8.
Tel. Western 1999

A new AUTUMN ENSEMBLE
Made by British Tailors
5½ GNS

Tailored in attractive Tweed, with a neatly fitting Cardigan and a Skirt with plain panel and two pleats each side. The belted Coat is lined artificial silk throughout, and has a musquash collar to tone. In Dark Beige, Brown and Red/Brown. Sizes: S. W.; W.; F. W. and O. S.
DICKINS & JONES LTD
REGENT STREET, W. 1
London, England

October Linen Offers
BARKERS
Plain COTTON SHEETS
Special Prices due to the Low Price of Cotton
A quality Sheet offer: The low price of cotton enables Barkers to make this offer, together with their huge purchasing power. This fine heavy make of sheet is made specially to stand the hardest wear and will always retain its appearance.

Hemmed:
Size 70 inches x 3 yards SPECIAL PRICE, PAIR 10/9
2 pairs for 20/-
Size 80 inches x 3 yards SPECIAL PRICE, PAIR 12/11
2 pairs for 25/-
Size 90 inches x 3 yards SPECIAL PRICE, PAIR 14/11
2 pairs for 29/-
Hand drawn thread Hemstich:
Size 70 inches x 3 yards SPECIAL PRICE, PAIR 11/9
2 pairs for 22/-
Size 80 inches x 3 yards SPECIAL PRICE, PAIR 13/11
2 pairs for 27/-
Size 90 inches x 3 yards SPECIAL PRICE, PAIR 15/11
2 pairs for 30/-
ALL WOOL BLANKETS

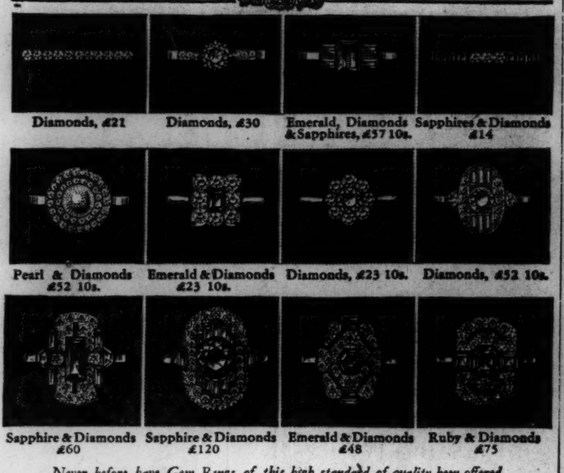
Made from good quality new wool beautifully creamy in colour. Free from all the burrs usually associated with blankets at these low prices. Nicely raised warm blankets, finished with pretty blue striped border.
Size 60 x 80 ins. For single beds. PRICE PER PAIR 15/11
Size 74 x 94 ins. Small double beds. PRICE PER PAIR 23/11
Size 82 x 102 ins. Large double beds. PRICE PER PAIR 29/11
JOHN BARKER AND COMPY. LTD.
Kensington, London, W. 8 Phone Western 5432

FREDK. E. GILLETT Ltd.
OILS COLOURS CHINA
IRONMONGERY GLASS
HARDWARE GROCERY
CARPETS, RUGS, LINO, Etc.
DECORATION DEPT.
66 MARSHAM ST.
WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1
Phone Victoria 5444

Partridge & Cooper Limited
Printers and Manufacturing Stationers
TWO POPULAR LINES
The Referee Housekeeping Book 2/-
The Referee Investment Account Book 5/- 9/6; 14/6
191-192 Fleet Street
London, E. C. 4, England
We Sell GRIP-FIX

C. Barbu & Co.
(H. C. Stuttfield)
DYERS & CLEANERS
(Established 1880)
BRANCHES:
MORLEY HOUSE, 314 REGENT ST., W. 1
3 SOUTH MOLTON ST., MAYFAIR, W. 1
1 COBURG PLACE, BAYSWATER RD., W. 2
129 SHIRLAND RD., MAIDA VALE, W. 9
143 WESTBOURNE GROVE, W. 11
224 BAKER ST., N. W. 1
48 ENGLAND'S LANE, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3
104 WEST END LANE, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.6
9 COLIN PARADE, THE HYDE, HENDON, N. W. 9
41 ALRIC AVE., HARLESDEN, N. W. 10
1 HIGH ROAD, WILLESDEN GREEN, N. W. 10
515 LORDSHIP LANE, DULWICH, S. E. 22
70 HIGH ST., WIMBLEDON, S. W. 19
4 COLLEGE RD., HARROW-ON-THE-HILL
55 VINE ST., UXBRIDGE
42 HIGH ST., PINNER
104 WEMBLEY PARK DRIVE, WEMBLEY
Head Office and Works:
41 ALRIC AVENUE, LONDON, N. W. 10
TELEPHONES WILLESDEN 0117 (two lines)

"DECORATIONS"
(Chintzes, Cretonnes, Damasks, Brocades, Carpets & Household Linens, Etc.)
by
CHARLES HAMMOND Ltd.
165 Sloane Street, London, S. W. 1 Sloane 2151

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING

Diamonds, £21 | Diamonds, £30 | Emerald, Diamonds & Sapphires, £57 10s. | Sapphires & Diamonds £14
Pearl & Diamonds £52 10s. | Emerald & Diamonds £23 10s. | Diamonds, £23 10s. | Diamonds, £52 10s.
Sapphire & Diamonds £60 | Sapphire & Diamonds £120 | Emerald & Diamonds £48 | Ruby & Diamonds £75
Never before have Gem Rings of this high standard of quality been offered at such low prices. An illustrated catalogue willingly sent on application.
The GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS COMPANY · LTD
Jewellers and Silversmiths to H.M. The King
112 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1
Corner of Glasshouse Street. No other address

Period Reproductions
HAND MADE FROM OLD SHIPS' OAK
Oak from ships centuries old . . . worked by craftsmen who have studied the art of reproduction . . . and the result in these pieces is so like the originals that even experts cannot judge their true age. These, and many other distinctive styles may be seen in Cozens' showrooms.

All Cozens' furniture can be purchased on deferred terms to approved accounts if so desired.
TABLE 3 ft. x 2 ft. 3 in. £10.10.0
ARMCHAIR £4.15.0
SMALL CHAIR £3.17.6
COZENS
G. COZENS & CO. LTD.
32/50 Edgware Rd, London, W.2, England
Telephone: Ambassador 1144

# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## U. S. GOLF TITLE TO MISS HICKS

### Long Island Girl Defeats Mrs. Vare, Née Glenna Collett, 2 and 1

WILLIAMSVILLE, N. Y. Sept. 28 (AP)—Mrs. Edwin H. Vare's reign as United States women's golf champion was ended Saturday by Miss Helen L. Hicks, 20-year-old golfing star from Long Island, who defeated the former Glenna Collett, a five-time champion, on the thirty-fifth green of the thirty-fifth annual golf tournament held at The Country Club of Buffalo, 2 and 1.

It was the closest final in 15 years of championship play and marked the first time Mrs. Vare had been beaten in the six times she had gained to the final round of the national.

**35 Holes in 163 Strokes**

Miss Hicks played the 35 holes in 163 strokes, six more than women's par, in defeating the Philadelphia veteran and gaining her fourth title of the year. She previously had triumphed in the metropolitan, eastern and New York state championships.

In her victorious march through the field to the title she had sought unsuccessfully three times before. Miss Hicks disposed of the champions of two nations and one former American title holder. She defeated Miss Enid Wilson, the British champion, in the semifinal round, and won from Miss Marion Hollins of Santa Cruz, Calif., national title holder in 1921, in the third round.

The final duel was an exciting match, where neither was ever more than three holes ahead of the other. Miss Hicks and Mrs. Vare traded the lead four times during the day and on the final 17 holes the match was squared four times. Miss Hicks finally took the lead on the thirty-second hole, added the thirty-third with a birdie 4, and then held Mrs. Vare even on the next two to clinch the victory. Miss Hicks barely missed an eight-foot putt on the thirty-fifth green, which would have given her the victory by 3 and 1.

**Matches Rival Shot for Shot**

Miss Hicks had only one three-putt green during the day and matched her famous rival shot for shot through the fairways. Mrs. Vare was erratic with her putter, with several one-putt greens to her credit during the morning, but two three-putt greens in the afternoon. Her marvelous work on the greens in the morning enabled her to overcome a lead of three holes Miss Hicks held through the twelfth, and take four of the last six to finish the first 18, 1 up.

Mrs. Vare was in trouble nearly all day either from the tee or on her second shots with Miss Hicks consistently outdriving her and sending her long, low irons straight for the pin. Mrs. Vare's higher trajectory shots were competing with a high wind and frequently were carried off line.

Both women were under a strain during the afternoon round with the championship hinging on nearly every putt and as against medal scores of 81 for Mrs. Vare and 82 for Miss Hicks in the morning they took 84 and 81, respectively, for only 17 holes in the afternoon. They had medals of 48 and 46 for the first nine of the second round.

The two players were almost engulfed in the stampede on the thirty-fifth green as Miss Hicks sank a short putt to halve the hole. At least 5000 persons were massed around the green and they rolled forward like a sea toward the players.

Mrs. Vare just had time to shake Miss Hicks' hand and say, "You're a worthy champion, Helen," before they were swept apart.

She repeated it again later when Miss Hicks was presented with the Robert H. Cox trophy, symbolic of the national title, by H. H. Ramsay, president of the United States Golf Association.

Miss Hicks' father and mother followed her around Saturday and were among the first to congratulate her. The cards:

MORNING ROUND

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Women's par, out | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | —41 |
| Miss Hicks, out | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | —38 |
| Mrs. Vare, out | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 5 | —40 |
| Women's par, in | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | —40—81 |
| Miss Hicks, in | 5 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 6 | —44—82 |
| Mrs. Vare, in | 3 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 5 | —41—81 |

AFTERNOON ROUND

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miss Hicks, out | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | —46 |
| Mrs. Vare, out | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | —48 |
| Miss Hicks, in | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 6 | | |
| Mrs. Vare, in | 3 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 6 | | |

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Final Round

Miss Helen L. Hicks, Inwood Country Club, Inwood, Long Island, defeated Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Philadelphia, 2 and 1.

**BOGOLJUBOW GETS SECOND**

BLED, Jugoslavia, Sept. 28 (AP)—The adjourned game between Dr. M. Vidmar of Jugoslavia and S. Flohr of Czechoslovakia in the International Chess Masters' Tournament was finished yesterday and won by Flohr. The former was deprived of his chance for second prize, which, therefore, will go to E. D. Bogoljubow of Germany, whose score cannot be reached. The first was decided last week in favor of Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris. Other prizes will be decided by the games in the final round today. The twenty-fifth and semifinal round was contested Saturday and five were returned as winners. They were E. Colle of Belgium, E. D. Bogoljubow of Germany, Dr. S. Tartakower of Poland, G. Stoltz of Sweden and A. Nimzowitsch of Denmark.

**BREAK OUTBOARD RECORDS**

LAKEPORT, Calif., Sept. 28 (AP)—A world's record in class A outboard motorboat racing was bettered twice in the Pacific coast championship heats here yesterday. James Harlan, Seattle, won one event, making 36.56 miles per hour and eclipsing the record of Stewart Foster, Los Angeles of 35.756 miles per hour. Then H. T. Carter, Los Angeles, chalked up 37.50 miles per hour in another heat to better Harlan's record.

**GERMANY DEFEATS DENMARK**

HANOVER, Ger., Sept. 28 (AP)—Germany defeated Denmark in a soccer football game yesterday, 4 to 2.

### A New U. S. Champion

Wide World

MISS HELEN L. HICKS

## CUBS CHANGE WITH GIANTS

### New York Club Climbed to Second While Cards Were Winning

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Final Standing

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 101 | 53 | .656 |
| New York | 87 | 65 | .572 |
| Chicago | 84 | 70 | .545 |
| Brooklyn | 79 | 73 | .520 |
| Pittsburgh | 75 | 79 | .487 |
| Philadelphia | 66 | 88 | .429 |
| Boston | 64 | 90 | .416 |
| Cincinnati | 58 | 96 | .377 |

RESULTS SEPT. 26

St. Louis 7, Cincinnati 4.

RESULTS SEPT. 27

Philadelphia 5, Boston 3.
Boston 12, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 2.
St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 3.
Brooklyn 12, New York 3.
New York 6, Brooklyn 1 (4 innings).
Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Chicago 8, Pittsburgh 4.

Another major league baseball campaign was brought to a close, as far as the regular season is concerned, with Sunday's games. In the National League, a glance at the final standing of 1930 reveals that several teams have changed places this last season. One change took place in the first division.

At the beginning of the year, the Cardinals were not strong favorites to win the pennant, yet they were shown some favoritism because they were champions. New York, Chicago and Brooklyn were all looked to as possible champions. A fine, well-balanced ball club, however, the Cardinals gave all they had through 154 games and will once again defend the laurels of the National League in the World Series. Manager "Gabby" Street of the St. Louis club had 25 men pulling together and that is the secret of his success.

Some distance behind the Cardinals, finished the Giants. In 1930 the New Yorkers ended in third place, with the Cubs second. This season those two teams changed places. Brooklyn repeated in fourth position and did not make any serious threat for the pennant. The Robins, on paper, were a powerful club all round, but lacked something to make them pennant contenders.

In the second division, three clubs changed around. The Pittsburgh Pirates held fifth place for another year and were not very far behind the Robins. The Pittsburgh club made a slow start and spent most of its first part of the year near the bottom of the standing. All at once the club left its slump, however, and began to climb. Philadelphia found better pitching this season and therefore bettered its position. The Phillies have, without doubt, one of the most powerful attacks in the majors. This batting, combined with fairly good pitching, has placed the club just behind the Pirates, in sixth place.

Lack of reserve strength dropped the Boston Braves to seventh place. They finished sixth in 1930, with the Phillies last. The Cincinnati Reds showed little strength during most of the year and slipped into the cellar position. They were seventh one year ago.

## VINES DEFENDS ANOTHER TITLE

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 28 (AP)—H. Elsworth Vines Jr., University of Southern California sophomore, made an impressive comeback yesterday to defeat Frederick J. Perry, English Davis Cup player, and retained his Pacific Southwest tennis title by scores of 8—10, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5, 6—2.

The United States singles champion had difficulty in getting his placements and service functioning properly in the first three sets. He was guilty of 23 double faults, but through them he wore down the resistance of Perry and in the deciding set walked away with the match in decisive fashion.

Vines' service was working beautifully in the latter part of the fourth set and again in the match set, with Perry making new adequate returns. The victory gave Vines his thirteenth championship of the year. Thirty-five thousand spectators, a capacity crowd, cheered as he won.

Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, and Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Texas, won the mixed doubles championship Saturday by defeating the Wimbledon champions, Mrs. L. A. Harper, of Oakland, Calif., and George M. Lott Jr., Philadelphia, 7—5, 2—6, 7—5.

Mrs. Harper and Miss Cross captured the women's doubles championship by defeating Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Los Angeles, and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4. Mrs. Harper won the title last year with Miss Marjorie A. Morrill.

**YALE CHANGES STARTING TIME**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 28 (AP)—The Yale Athletic Association today announced that the Princeton-Yale game Nov. 28 would start at 1:30 p. m., instead of the traditional hour of 2 o'clock, in order to avoid darkness in the last quarter. The change results from the placing of the Princeton game on the Yale schedule after the Harvard game with darkness at an earlier hour. The time of the Harvard game, Nov. 21, however, remains unchanged.

### College Football Results

Alabama 42, Howard 6.
Allegheny 45, Clarion 0.
Atlantic Training 6, Kutztown Teach 0.
Arkansas 13, College of Ozarks 6.
Augustana 38, Dubuque 0.
Bates 2, Arnold 0.
Beloit 6, Northwestern College 0.
Bluefield 0, Hawassee 0.
Boston College 26, Catholic 7.
Bowling Green 0, Baldwin Wallace 0.
Brown 22, Colby 0.
C. C. N. Y. 6, Seton Hall 0.
California 6, Santa Clara 2.
California Teach 12, Millersville 6.
Carleton 8, River Falls 6.
Carnegie Tech 25, Buffalo 0.
Centenary 23, Louisiana S. N. 2.
Chattanooga 12, Oglethorpe 7.
Chicago 12, Cornell (Iowa) 0.
Coast Guard 33, Albright 7.
Columbia 61, Middlebury 0.
Colgate 40, Niagara 0.
Colorado C. 14, Western State 3.
Cornell 68, Clarkson 0.
Creighton 26, Baker 7.
Dartmouth 56, Norwich 6.
David-Elkins 31, Concord 0.
Defiance 19, Hiram 8.
Drexel 26, Moravian 0.
Emporia 34, Chilocco Indians 6.
Findlay 13, Case 7.
Fordham 28, Thiel 0.
Franklin 7, Butler 6.
George Washington 53, Shenandoah 0.
Georgetown 25, Lebanon Valley 0.
Georgia State 38, Ft. Benning 0.
Hamline 13, St. Cloud Teach 7.
Heidelberg 14, Hope 0.
Hillsdale 7, Chicago 0.
Holy Cross 32, St. Bonaventure 0.
Idaho 32, Whitman 7.
Indiana 7, Ohio University 6.
Iowa 38, 1935 0.
Iowa State 6, Simpson 0.
Iowa St. Teach 19, Columbia College 0.
Kalamazoo 25, Ferris 0.
Kansas 27, Colorado Aggies 6.
Knox 14, Macomb 7.
Lafayette 51, Baltimore 0.
Lake Forest 24, 1935 6.
Lambuth 0, Freed Hardeman 0.
Lynchburg 7, High Point 6.
La Salle 26, Brooklyn C. C. 0.
McAlester 27, Eauclaire 0
Maryland 13, Washington Col. 0.
Mass. Aggies 50, Cooper Union 0.
Mercer 26, The Citadel 0.
Michigan State 74, Alma 0.
Minnesota 13, N. D. State 7.
Minnesota 30, Ripon 0.
Milligan 7, Catawba 7.
Mississippi College 37, Louisiana 6.
Missouri 21, 1935 0.
Monmouth 6, Parsons 0.
Mt. Morris 13, Crane 0.
Montana St. 7, St. Mary's 7.
Mt. St. Charles 2, Montana 2.
Morrisville Aggies 6, Hartwick 2.
Murfreesboro 42, Lincoln 0.
N. C. State 18, Davidson 0.
Nebraska 44, South Dakota 6.
Nevada 0, West Coast Army 0.
New Hampshire 12, Lowell T. S. 6.
N. M. Aggies 33, N. M. Normal 6.
New York 65, Hobart 0.
North Carolina 37, Wake Forest 0.
North Dakota 22, St. Olaf 0.
Northern State 6, Stevens Point 0.
Northfield 30, Pillsbury 6.
Northland 30, Duluth 0.
Notre Dame 25, N. D. Reserves 0.
Oklahoma 10, 1935 7.
Olivet 12, Manchester 7.
Pacific 28, Linfield 6.
Pittsburgh 61, Miami (Ohio) 0.
Purdue 89, 1935 6.
Randolph Macon 7, Virginia 7.
Rice 32, Sam Houston 0.
Richmond 7, Virginia M. I. 0.
R. I. State 8, Maine 7.
Rose P. I. 19, Oakland City 7.
Rutgers 19, Providence 0.
San Diego 8, Arizona 0.
San Francisco 25, Brigham Young 0.
S. D. State 39, Dakota Wesleyan 0.
S. E. Mo Teach 15, Evansville 0.
South 24, Tennessee P. I. 7.
South Carolina 7, Duke 0.
Southern Methodist 13, Denton Teach 0.
Southwestern 32, Delta State 0.
Sprigfield 52, Rensselaer 0.
Spring Hill 53, Marion 0.
Stanford 0, Olympic Club 0.
Stout 7, Mankato Normal 0.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 7, Montana State 7.
St. Mary's 13, Southern California 7.
St. Thomas 7, Moorhead 6.
St. Vincent 30, Westinghouse 0.
Tennessee 38, Maryville 0.
Texas A. and M. 13, Southwestern 0.
Texas Christian 3, Louisiana State 0.
Texas 33, Simmons 0.
Tulane 31, Mississippi 0.
Texas Mines 10, Wayland 8.
Tuskegee 26, 24th Infantry 6.
U. C. L. A. 0, Occidental 0.
Ursinus 12, Lehigh 7.
Utah Aggies 58, Montana Mines 0.
Valparaiso 7, Elmhurst 0.
Vanderbilt 52, W. Ky. Teachers 6.
Vermont 7, Union 0.
Virginia P. I. 33, King College 0.
Wabash 21, Indiana Central 0.
Washington 7, Utah 6.
Wash. State 41, Col. of Idaho 0.
Waynesburg 7, Penn State 0.
Wesleyan 6, Rochester 3.
Westminster 14, Missouri (B.) 0.
Westminster 6, Slippery Rock 0.
West Point 60, Ohio Northern 0.
West Virginia 14, Duquesne 6.
Western State 25, Ferris Inst. 0.
W. and L. 32, Hamp. Sydney 0.
W. and J. 14, W. Va. Wesleyan 0.
Whitewater 25, De Kalb 0.
Williams 13, Boston 0.
Wooster 12, Bluffton 0.
Wyoming 25, Chadron 0.
Yankton 0, Buena Vista 0.

**NALLIN, McGOWAN SELECTED**

CHICAGO, Sept. 28 (AP)—Richard F. Nallin and William A. McGowan have been selected by President William Harridge as the American League umpires who will work in the world series. Clarence B. Owens and George Hildebrand will call them for the American League in the Chicago city series between the Cubs and White Sox.

**50,000 SEE IRISH TITLE WON**

DUBLIN, Ire., Sept. 28 (AP)—A crowd of 50,000 saw the County Kerry Gaelic football team, just returned from an American tour, win the Irish championship yesterday by defeating Kildare by one goal and 11 points to 8. The work of Doyle was outstanding for the wniners.

**BULGARIA DEFEATS TURKEY**

SOFIA, Bulg., Sept. 28 (AP)—Bulgaria's soccer football team defeated Turkey, 5 goals to 1, in the opening event of the Balkan Olympiad yesterday. The Olympiad will last until Oct. 10.

## Eastern Football Notes Few Upsets

Eastern football made its 1931 début in a large way on rain-soaked fields Saturday with the major-rated teams winning their opening encounters as expected in all excepting two instances. Due to inclement weather on most of the gridirons the initial games were not so well patronized by colorfully costumed spectators, but the so-called "dyed-in-the-wool" football fan was on hand to view his favorite.

Two upsets along the Atlantic coast surprised the eastern fans when Waynesburg played splendid football to defeat Penn State 7—0, and Ursinus outscored Lehigh, 12—7. The other outstanding happenings of a surprising nature were the scoring of Norwich and St. Lawrence against Dartmouth and Syracuse respectively. Generally the favored teams produced the customary overwhelming scores. In many of the contests dry grounds might have meant higher scores.

**Some High Scoring**

The West Point Cadets and Columbia Lions were among the East's high scorers, the former defeating an intersectional opponent, Ohio Northern by 60 to 0 and Columbia, minus its head coach, Lou Little, swept over little Middlebury, 61 to 0. The Ada (Ohio) eleven had practically nothing to offer offensively and the Cadets cleaned out too thoroughly to nave their ball carriers stopped. Several potential stars appeared in the Cadet backfield. Some 15,000 viewed the Columbia performance in spite of the weather and were thrilled, not only by Capt. Ralph A. Hewitt's deeds, but by his substitute, Cliff Montgomery, who showed triple-threat ability.

It will go on the books that Norwich scored against the Green and that score made the military college adherents happy; but it was a "break" and not the offensive strength of the Cadets nor the weakness of Dartmouth that brought it about. An intercepted lateral by Evans Ralston, end for the visitors, and an 87-yard run resulted in crossing the Green goal line. Dartmouth's new line was not tested.

**Cornell Does Well**

Cornell, which is looked upon as a 1931 power in eastern football, easily drove through Clarkson for 68 points, while its defense refused the visitors a first down. Chick Meehan's New York University team was among the eastern high scorers with a total of 65 against the upstate eleven from Hobart. Other overwhelming victories not mentioned were those of Pittsburgh against Miami, 61-0; Colgate 40, Niaraga 0; Lafayette 51, Baltimore 0; and George Washington 53, Shenandoah 0.

Some of the games were more closely contested with Williams defeating an improved Boston University team, 13 to 0, Maryland winning from Washington College, 13 to 0, Washington and Jefferson besting W. Va. Wesleyan, 14 to 0, West Virginia defeating Duquesne, 14 to 6, Bates victorious against Arnold by two points, 2 to 0, and New Hampshire 12, Lowell Tech 6, and Vermont 7, Union 0. Carnegie Tech, Fordham, Georgetown, Boston College and Holy Cross all won their games with little effort for opening encounters.

**HEYDLER NAMES STARK, KLEM**

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—John A. Heydler, president of the National League, yesterday named William J. Klem and Albert D. Stark to serve as umpires for the World's Series. Klem is the dean of National League umpires, while Stark came up to the National League from the Eastern League several years ago.

## YANKS FINISH BACK OF A'S

### Beat Out Senators in Final Week—Browns Fifth

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Final Standing

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 107 | 45 | .704 |
| New York | 94 | 59 | .614 |
| Washington | 92 | 62 | .597 |
| Cleveland | 78 | 76 | .506 |
| St. Louis | 63 | 91 | .409 |
| Boston | 62 | 90 | .408 |
| Detroit | 61 | 93 | .396 |
| Chicago | 56 | 97 | .366 |

RESULTS SEPT. 26

New York 7, Washington 2.
New York 8, Washington 3.
Cleveland 7, Detroit 3.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 4 (11 innings).
St. Louis 13, Chicago 3.
Boston at Philadelphia (postponed).

RESULTS SEPT. 27

Boston 4, Washington 2.
New York 13, Philadelphia 1.
Cleveland 8, Detroit 5.
St. Louis 10, Chicago 8.
St. Louis 2, Chicago 1.

While Connie Mack and his Philadelphia Athletics were winning their third straight American League pennant, Joe McCarthy, as a first-year manager, pulled his New York Yankees up one step in the standing. This was the only change over the final standing of 1930 that took place in the first division. All of the clubs in the second division changed around.

True to form, the Athletics again the flag of the junior circuit. The champions were expecting opposition from the Washington Senators and New York Yankees, and were not entirely disappointed. However, those two rivals from New York and Washington did not begin to show the pitching strength boasted by the A's and therefore fell behind in the final weeks. Pitching, in both major leagues, has figured prominently in the winning of the pennant this season and should decide the outcome of the World Series.

The Yankees' powerful attack allowed them to finish just ahead of the Senators. One year ago, the two clubs were placed just the opposite. Lou Gehrig and Babe Ruth, with their long-distance hitting, pulled the Yanks up a step in the final week and there they stayed. The Cleveland Indians finished with a strong grip on fourth place in the race, but were some distance in the rear of Washington. The Indians showed plenty of hitting at times, without the necessary pitching.

The real battle of the year was staged in the second division. The holder of fifth position was not determined until the very last game played on Sunday. On that day, the St. Louis Browns twice defeated the Chicago White Sox and jumped ahead of the Boston Red Sox, who won their last game with Washington. Slightly more than one percentage point separates the St. Louis and Boston clubs. Incidentally, much credit is due Manager Shauno Collins of the Red Sox, who, during his first year as a major league pilot, has lifted the Boston club out of the cellar with some to spare.

Not far behind Boston is Detroit. Chicago, although in the second division battle most of the year, slumped down the home stretch and finished last.

## Thisbe and Priscilla III In Tie for King Alfonso Cup

KING ALFONSO TROPHY STANDING

| Yacht and Owner | Pts. |
|---|---|
| Priscilla III, Johnston De Forest | 16½ |
| Thisbe, Van S. Merle-Smith | 16½ |
| Rangoon, C. H. Thorling | 12¼ |
| Sasqua, A. H. Kudner and G. C. Beach | 5 |

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Sept. 28—Just how possession of the King Alfonso Trophy will be settled for the year 1931 was not known last night, following the effort to sail off for the prize between the Priscilla III, owned by Johnston De Forest, and the Thisbe, owned by Van S. Merle-Smith, having to be given up on account of a lack of breeze after the two eight-meter yachts had covered about nine miles of the course and they were drifting side by side. Percy S. Weeks was at the tiller of the Thisbe, while Charles F. Havemeyer was steering Priscilla III.

By winning Saturday's fifth and final race of the regular series, Thisbe moved up into a tie for first place with Priscilla, which was second. Rangoon finished third, while Sasqua was again last. The race was sailed over a triangular course of 11 miles with the first leg a reach, the second a reach and a beat, due to a change in the direction of the wind, and the third a reach. Sasqua was over the line first and to windward with Rangoon next, Priscilla next and to leeward, with Thisbe last and to weather of Priscilla. Thisbe soon passed Priscilla and after taking the lead was never caught, finishing 1m. 59s. ahead of Priscilla, which was 7m. 59s. ahead of Rangoon. The summary:

Start, 2:00. Course, 11 Miles.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thisbe, Van S. Merle-Smith | 3 58 30 |
| Priscilla III, Johnston de Forest | 4 00 29 |
| Rangoon, C. H. Thorling | 4 08 28 |
| Sasqua, Beach and Kudner | 4 14 01 |

## BAUSCH CAPTURES PENTATHLON TITLE

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 28 (AP)—James A. Bausch, former football star for the University of Kansas, set up a new American record in winning the United States pentathlon championship here yesterday.

Bausch's winning point total was 3776.585 as compared with the record of 3462.20, set last year by Bernard E. Berlinger of University of Pennsylvania.

Second place went to George T. Cronin of the New York A. C., with 3376.99 points, and third to Daniel Sherman, unattached, 2857.60.

Bausch, who competed under the colors of the Kansas City A. A., won only one event, the discus throw, but finished so well up in the other events that he easily captured the national title which Berlinger relinquished by default.

Sherman was the only double-winner, capturing the running broad jump and 200 meter run. N. A Kramer of Millrose A. C. captured the 1500 meter run and Cronin won the javelin throw.

## NEW POLE VAULT RECORD BY HOFF

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 28 (AP)—Charley Hoff, Norwegian professional, cleared 4.32 meters (14ft. 2 9-128in.) in the pole vault here yesterday.

The world's amateur record for the pole vault is 14ft. 1½in., set at Fresno, Calif., in 1928 by Lee Barnes.

**SECOND VICTORY FOR SCULL**

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28—C. Mulford Scull of Atlantic City captured the Sir Thomas Lipton Trophy in the Philadelphia Outboard Regatta Association's annual regatta on the Schuylkill River for the second time in three years Saturday. Scull, national Class C amateur champion, driving his homemade boat, Shooting Star III, won the fourth annual contest of three five-mile heats with two firsts and a second for the $6000 Lipton Cup to beat a fast field over the choppy waters.

**FRAME WINS AUTO RACE**

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., Sept. 28 (AP)—Fred Frame of Los Angeles scored his fifth straight victory on the Woodbridge Speedway yesterday when he streaked home the winner in the 25-mile feature auto race. Bryan Saulspaugh of Rock Island, Ill., was second and Bert Karnatz of Detroit, third. Frame's time was 19m. 43s. He wrested the lead from Karnatz on the eleventh lap and from then on never was threatened.


Coward Comfort cannot be bought elsewhere—at any price

A MAN'S COMFORT is COWARD'S first consideration

There's a reason for Coward shoes being the most comfortable shoes you can buy. *Comfort is actually built into Coward shoes!*

Coward shoes are scientifically constructed to hold your feet firmly yet *give* with every movement of their intricate bone and muscle structure.

They aid your foot and sensitive arch bones to take and keep their natural position, which adds buoyancy to your step—ease to your body.

Black kid, with arch-support and extension heel. Oxfords, $11.85 Boots, $13.45

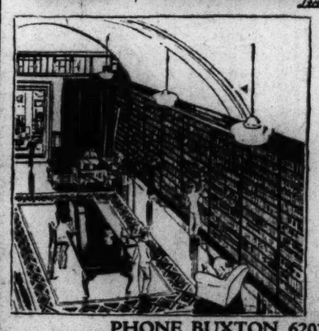
The Coward Shoe

*Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children*

37 WEST 47th STREET, NEW YORK
270 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK
30 WEST STREET, near Tremont, BOSTON

BON MARCHE Ltd

BRIXTON LONDON, S.W.9



UP-TO-DATE Lending Library NOW OPEN

In response to many requests, and as a further service to our customers, we are opening a LENDING LIBRARY on the Ground Floor. This library will contain the very newest works of the present day authors, and will be available at a purely nominal subscription.

A small point: Our books will have NO MARK OR LABEL ON THE OUTSIDE to indicate that they are not your own personal property.

*Ground Floor (adjoining the Linen and Men's Depts.)*

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY LIBRARIAN

PHONE BUXTON 6201 (14 Lines)

CAROLAC Ltd.

*CELLULOSE* refinishing to any make of car.

Work Durably and Artistically Executed
Motor Body Repairs Panel Beating
Welding Reupholstering

WORKS, Oxgate Lane, Cricklewood, N. W. 2
LONDON, ENGLAND
Telephone Gladstone 4218 (3 lines)

STRATFORD KEIGHTLEY Limited

*Specialize in* Interior Decorations & Furnishings. Houses, Cottages and Clubs, with genuine Antiques, or Period reproductions, & Modern Furniture.

*SCHEMES SUBMITTED*

Specially attractive materials for curtains and loose covers. Fadeless materials in beautiful colourings.

151 Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 1439

When Winter Comes ARDENT

The Original Central Draught OIL STOVES

FOR ECONOMY, RELIABILITY, SAFETY, ODOURLESS—SMOKELESS.

For heating purposes, coziness and general utility—hold their supreme place in face of all other heating methods. The new popular blue flame model as illustrated, price 25/6, will be found invaluable for small rooms, auxiliary heating, etc.

Full particulars of this and other models from Leading Stores and Ironmongers or from

DIXON & SEPULCHRE, Limited
36b Duke St., Boris Marks, London, E. C. 3
Telephone Avenue 7356

Craftsmen of Experience in Shops & Stores' Fronts, Interiors, Cases & Fittings of Decoration & Furniture. London 90 Mortimer St.

WILLIAM MASON & SON, LTD

*Look for the name FOX stamped on the bottom of all*

You have only to taste Fox's Glacier Mints to realize how superior they are to all other peppermints. They reach a standard of quality hitherto unknown, and their flavour cannot be imitated.

They are palatable and refreshing at all times.

FOX'S GLACIER MINTS

THE FINEST PEPPERMINT IN THE WORLD

*Fox's Glacier Mints, Ltd., Oxford Street, Leicester, England*

*Opinions differ in most things but all agree*

Gunstones ASSORTED CHOCOLATE BISCUITS *are the nicest.*

They are a new and delightful assortment—eleven different kinds—each coated with the very best Chocolate.

If you have never tasted these remarkable Biscuits, do so now. You, too, will agree that you have never eaten nicer Chocolate Biscuits—at any price.

If you cannot buy them locally, please write giving the name of your Grocer. We will gladly send you a 1½-lb. tin, post free, for 3/6 or a 4-lb. tin, post free, for 8/8 plus returnable tin, 8d.

(These prices apply only to the U. K. Prices for other countries on application.

WM. GUNSTONE & SONS, LTD. SHEFFIELD, ENG.
*THE BISCUIT FACTORY*

TO THE MAN ABOUT TO BUY A LOUNGE SUIT

TODAY the "New Ready-to-Wear Tailoring" in the Meakers Shops offers facilities for you to select clothes in their finished form—try them on and satisfy yourself that they please you before buying.

They embody a high standard of quality and tailoring which well dressed men demand and for which they have previously had to pay a much higher figure.

The improved values embrace all the advantages gained by the recent drop in prices of raw materials.

LOUNGE SUITS
in Pure Wool Worsteds, Saxonies and Tweeds
3 to 6 Guineas

MEAKERS
SUPER STORES FOR MEN
47-48 PICCADILLY, W. 1 37-39 CHEAPSIDE, E. C. 2
And at 45 Shops throughout London and Provinces.
Meakers Ltd., 91 Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1

# WISCONSIN HAS FOUR REGULARS

## Football Outlook Not Very Promising for Badgers This Season

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MADISON, Wis.—With only four regulars returning from last year's Badger football squad, none of whom is an outstanding star, Glenn F. Thistlethwaite, University of Wisconsin coach, has voiced no championship aspirations for this year's team.

"A competent observer who saw us in one of our early workouts probably stated the situation accurately," Coach Thistlethwaite told The Christian Science Monitor representative, "when he said the squad looked unimpressive. However, we have a group of conscientious, hard-working boys and I think it can be safely said that our record will not be a blank."

The greatest problem confronting the Cardinal coaching staff this fall has been the development of competent ends and a dependable field general. Both M. E. Gantenbein and G. R. Casey, first-string wings last year, are lost by graduation as are W. E. Lusby and Samuel Behr, who shared the task of directing the team, and two strong linemen, M. M. Lubratovich, tackle, and Edward Swiderski, guard. As the season opened it was apparent also that C. R. Goldenberg '33, a rugged blocking back as well as an unusually strong defensive player, would be lost to this year's squad, though his status was not finally decided.

**Four Regulars Back**

The four regulars returning to form the nucleus of this year's eleven were Capt. H. F. Smith '32, a sturdy tackle weighing slightly under 190 pounds, K. W. Kruger '32, towering center who exceeds the 200-pound mark, G. S. Kabat '33, a star sophomore guard last year, and J. B. Schneller '33, a big, driving fullback.

In addition Coach Thistlethwaite has several players who gained sufficient experience last year to win letters. Outstanding among them are W. E. McGuire '33, a native Hawaiian, at halfback, J. P. Linfor '33, backfield man, R. A. Rebholz '33, a speedy running back as well as an able punter, and J. W. Wimmer '33, a sturdy blocking back.

W. A. Gnabah '32, a back during the past two seasons, has been shifted to the end squad. Early preference in the end positions has been given to M. S. Catlin '32 and George Thurner '33, both of whom made creditable showings last year. Schneller also is an end possibility in case of necessity. R. J. Lovshin '33, W. B. Graebner '32, E. J. Schwoegler '32 and G. F. Ehlers '32 have had some experience, and among the new men who have shown promise are Otto Houdek '34, A. G. Nelson '34, A. W. Hoffman '34 and R. A. Haworth '33. Additional candidates for the two positions are E. S. Brown '32 and A. C. Mehl '33.

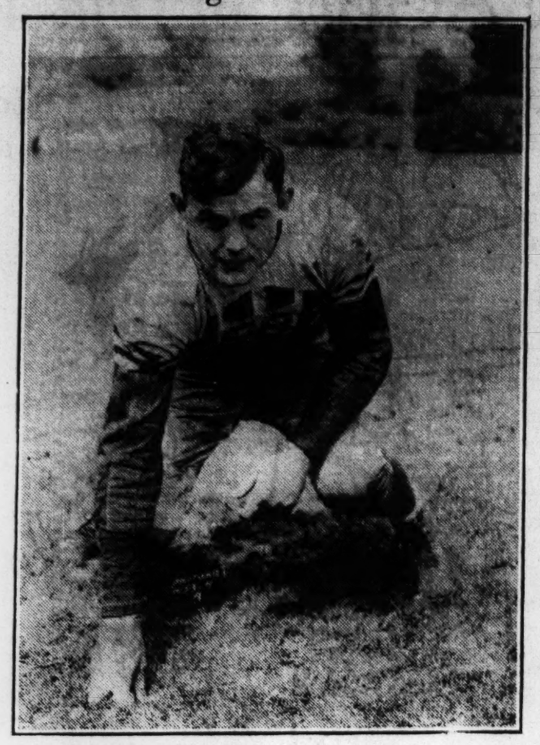
Material at hand provides adequate strength in the middle of the line, with Smith, Kabat and Kruger as a nucleus, while two newcomers have given promise of filling the other two holes. H. F. Kranhold '34, a guard who has been heralded as the equal of Kabat, adds nearly 200 pounds of strength and speed, while D. B. Cuthbert '34, a tackle of similar proportions, has been given first call opposite Smith.

**Big Men for Tackles**

Added to these are C. H. Bratton '33, F. R. Molinaro '32, W. Stout '33 and G. J. Edelbeck '33, all big men who have had some experience in line play, in addition to H. W. Rosenbaum '34 and S. F. Gebarski '34. Rosenbaum, while inexperienced, has sufficient size and speed for an excellent tackle.

Kruger has a capable understudy at center in H. D Simmons '32 and the position is further fortified by A. J. Liethen '32, who has had some experience, while N. S. Deanovich '34 has been rated as the most promising new pivot candidate, with

## *Leads Badgers on the Gridiron*



CAPT. HAROLD F. SMITH '32
University of Wisconsin Football Team.

William Koenig '34 and Donovan Stevens '34 also competing for the place.

Principal among the rivals of Kabat and Kranhold for the guard positions have been F. B. Bucci '34, outstanding among last year's freshman linemen, and C. B. Edwards '33, who is short but heavy and surprisingly fast. Additional candidates are E. J. Becker '34, M. F. Kummer '34, H. L. Lautz '33, R. E. Wolf '34 and W. M. Anderson '34.

In the backfield, the choice of a field general has appeared to lie between McGuire and R. A. Schiller '34, a sturdy youth who starred in his Milwaukee High School days. They have been pressed, however, by P. W. Nelson '32, and L. I. Porett '34, both of whom are small but courageout and stocky and Porett particularly has shown no little defensive ability.

Should it be necessary to shift Schneller to an end position the fullback post would still have plenty of weight and speed in C. R. Strain '34 and J. D. Vallier '34, two promising sophomores with Wimmer as a further possibility, unless Goldenberg were to return to the squad.

**Well Supplied With Punters**

Hopes for deceptiveness and speed in the backfield rest largely upon Rebholz, McGuire, Linfor and P. R. Elliker '34. Elliker showed particular promise last year until he was lost to the squad early in the season. N. A. Pacetti '32 is back as a blocking back candidate after a year's absence and the large squad of backfield candidates also includes several promising new men in M. M. Begel '34, S. E. Beise '34, J. B. Bingham '34, C. E. Sanger '34, J. R. Donaldson '34 and K. W. Kundert '34, with several other men of some experience in H. M. Pike '33, P. H. Westedt '34 and M. E. Wilson '33.

The team is fairly well supplied with punters in Rebholz, Schneller and Linfor, while Schneller and Strain have shown to greatest advantage in forward passing ability.

An innovation in coaching personnel has been introduced this year in the appointment of an advisory committee to coöperate with Coach Thistlethwaite and his staff. This committee, consisting of the heads of other athletic departments, includes Director G. E. Little, Coach W. E. Meanwell of the basketball team, Coach T. E. Jones of the track team and Coach Guy S. Lowman of the baseball squad. While it has left the technique of coaching under the responsibility of Mr. Thistlethwaite, the committee has confined itself to advice in matters of policy.

"We have had several informal conferences and members of the committee already have given me no little encouragement and valuable advice," Coach Thistlethwaite declared. "I am well pleased with the coöperation I have received through the new system."

## WESTERN CUT-OFF TO SAVE 173 MILES

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DENVER, Colo.—Construction of the Dotsero cut-off, a 41-mile link connecting the Denver & Rio Grande Western and Moffat roads and reducing the Rio Grande mileage between Denver and the western slope by 173 miles was assured when the Interstate Commerce Commission formally authorized the project. Work must be begun by March 15, 1932, and completed by September, 1933. The estimated cost is from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000.

It has been unofficially predicted here that the Rio Grande will ask for bids on the cut-off by Oct. 1 and will begin construction this fall. Although all the field work on the re-survey of the cut-off route has not been completed, enough has been done to make it possible for the Rio Grande to ask for bids.

# LAST OF OPEN FOUR ARE OUT

## Greentree Defeats Gauchos, 15-14, in Waterbury Cups Polo Play

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WESTBURY, L. I., Sept. 28—The last of the open champions disappeared from the play for the Waterbury Cups yesterday, when the Greentree four, with Thomas Hitchcock Jr., displaying his finest performance, defeated the Gauchos, with the two Reynal brothers supplemented by Daniel Kearney of Hurlingham, at the Fleischmann Field of the Sands Point Club at Port Washington. Even this was not settled until the last minute of play, as the Reynals staged a late rally that has been a characteristic of the Santa Paula play, and tied the score with three goals in a row, with only a minute to spare. But Hitchcock and John Hay Whitney put the Greentree four ahead again, and a free try on a foul was sent just outside the posts by Juan Reynal as the chukker ended. The Gauchos were in receipt of a three-goal handicap, and the score was 15 to 14.

Hitchcock went out right at the start to overcome the handicap, and before the first chukker ended he scored three goals, and George Bostwick had placed Greentree ahead with a high drive. But in the next few chukkers the Reynals hit their stride, and a series of seesaw goals, with first one then the other side scoring, tied the score all the way up to eight-all, with Kearney, especially when mounted on a black pony in the fourth period, vying with his more famous compatriots, as an attacking machine. Hitchcock was chiefly in support in this part of the play, with Bostwick and Jock Whitney the chief spearpoints of the Greentree attack.

The powerful attack of Greentree continued to function in the earlier part of the second half, only one goal, on a free shot by Juan Reynal early in the fifth chukker, going to the credit of Gauchos, while Pete Bostwick and Stewart B. Iglehart made three in the fifth, and Hitchcock, showing his famous pony Tobiana for the first time this season, brought the score to 14 in the sixth.

But with the start of the seventh the Reynal combination staged its rally, with two goals in the seventh, both developing from free shots when overanxiety to halt the attack caused fouls, and three more in the early part of the final chukker, with Dunbar Bostwick, showing his best play of the day, and Juan Reynal scoring on the skillful carpet passing play of Jose Reynal.

But Hitchcock broke loose once more at this point, and driving down the field with Kearney trying his best to halt him, made a pass to Whitney and the latter scored what proved to be the winning goal. Another foul gave the Gauchos a chance to tie, but the shot went beside the posts, as Hitchcock shouted "Let it go," and the bell rang to end the contest before a hit out could be staged.

The other semifinal, in which the Hurlingham team was to have encountered Templeton on Saturday, was postponed on account of damp fields, and will be played this afternoon on International Field, Meadow Brook, with the Hurlingham four changed to some extent, due to the departure for the Argentine of David Miles. Lacey will go to Back, Benits to No. 1, and John Miles to No. 2, while Cyril R. Harrison will fill the fourth place.

WATERBURY CUPS—Semifinal

| GREENTREE | GAUCHOS |
|---|---|
| No. 1—J. H. Whitney | Dunbar Bostwick |
| 2—O. H. Bostwick | Juan Reynal |
| 3—Thomas Hitchcock Jr. | Jose Reynal |
| Back—S. B. Iglehart | Daniel Kearney |

Score—Greentree 15, Gauchos 14. Goals—Hitchcock 6, Bostwick 5, Whitney 3, Iglehart for Greentree; Juan Reynal 7, Kearney 2, Jose Reynal, Dunbar Bostwick, by handicap 3, for Gauchos. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White, U. S. A. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

## *Albion Is Setting Fast Soccer Pace*

LEADING POSITIONS ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

| | W | D | L | Goals For | Ag | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| West Bromwich Alb. | 6 | 1 | 2 | 18 | 7 | 13 |
| Sheffield United | 5 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 8 | 11 |
| Sheffield Wednesday | 5 | 1 | 2 | 27 | 16 | 11 |
| The Arsenal | 4 | 3 | 1 | 17 | 10 | 11 |
| Huddersfield Town | 4 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 8 | 10 |
| Everton | 5 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 13 | 10 |
| Aston Villa | 4 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 10 | 9 |
| Liverpool | 4 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 13 | 9 |
| Birmingham | 3 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 13 | 9 |
| Middlesbrough | 4 | 1 | 3 | 21 | 18 | 9 |
| Blackpool | 3 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 18 | 8 |
| Second Division | | | | | | |
| Bury | 6 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 7 | 13 |
| Bradford | 5 | 2 | 1 | 21 | 11 | 12 |
| Plymouth Argyle | 5 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 11 | 12 |
| Wolverhampton Wan. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 8 | 11 |
| Stoke City | 5 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 9 | 11 |
| Leeds United | 4 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 10 |
| Southampton | 5 | 0 | 3 | 17 | 15 | 10 |
| Tottenham Hotspur | 3 | 2 | 3 | 19 | 17 | 8 |
| Notts Forest | 3 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 8 |
| Oldham Athletic | 2 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 11 | 7 |
| Millwall Athletic | 3 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 12 | 7 |
| Third Division—Northern Section | | | | | | |
| Lincoln City | 7 | 0 | 1 | 23 | 5 | 14 |
| Southport | 6 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 10 | 13 |
| Gateshead | 5 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 9 | 11 |
| Tranmere Rovers | 5 | 1 | 3 | 24 | 14 | 10 |
| Hull City | 5 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 9 | 10 |
| Crewe Alexandra | 5 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 9 | 10 |
| Barrow | 5 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 11 | 10 |
| York City | 5 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 16 | 10 |
| Hartlepools United | 3 | 4 | 2 | 17 | 22 | 10 |
| Wrexham | 3 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 12 | 9 |
| Halifax Town | 4 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 9 |
| Third Division—Southern Section | | | | | | |
| Southend United | 5 | 3 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 13 |
| Brentford | 6 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 8 | 13 |
| Fulham | 6 | 0 | 2 | 29 | 14 | 12 |
| B. and B. Athletic | 5 | 2 | 1 | 20 | 11 | 12 |
| Watford | 5 | 1 | 2 | 28 | 20 | 11 |
| Crystal Palace | 4 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 14 | 10 |
| Brighton and Hove A. | 3 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 9 |
| Cardiff City | 3 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 11 | 8 |
| Norwich City | 3 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 9 | 8 |
| Luton Town | 4 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 10 | 8 |
| Northampton Town | 2 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division | | | | | | |
| Motherwell | 9 | 2 | 1 | 40 | 13 | 20 |
| Glasgow Rangers | 8 | 2 | 1 | 30 | 13 | 20 |
| Kilmarnock | 8 | 2 | 2 | 25 | 15 | 18 |
| Glasgow Celtic | 6 | 5 | 0 | 35 | 13 | 17 |
| Third Lanark | 7 | 1 | 3 | 23 | 23 | 15 |
| Aberdeen | 5 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 14 | 13 |
| St. Mirren | 6 | 0 | 6 | 16 | 19 | 12 |
| Cowdenbeath | 4 | 4 | 2 | 21 | 25 | 12 |
| Partick Thistle | 5 | 1 | 6 | 23 | 22 | 11 |
| Clyde | 5 | 1 | 5 | 17 | 18 | 11 |

*By Radio from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Sept. 28—West Bromwich Albion is in the limelight. This attractive team of young players from the Birmingham neighborhood who last season won the Football Association challenge cup—greatest prize in the game—and followed up that success by gaining promotion from the second to the first division, is now setting a fast pace in the new sphere of competition. Albion has forced its way into the lead ahead of the Arsenal, the holder of the league championship, and Sheffield's two star clubs, United and Wednesday, and Aston Villa, whose name is a byword wherever people talk about soccer.

Saturday's games brought about no changes in the leadership in the four sections of the English league, but in the first division of the Scottish league Motherwell has slipped past Glasgow Rangers and occupies first place standing by virtue of a slightly superior goal average.

# N. H. L. REDUCED TO EIGHT CLUBS

## Philadelphia and Ottawa Out—Players Loaned to Other Teams

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL, Sept. 28—At the meeting of the governors of the National Hockey League held here Saturday, the Ottawa and Philadelphia clubs were given permission to suspend operations for the approaching season, leaving the circuit an eight-team affair with four clubs in each of the two sections. The players of the two non-operating clubs were divided among the other eight, the lowest in the standing at the end of last season, Detroit, getting first choice and then the New York Americans. All clubs except Canadiens took advantage of the opportunity to strengthen.

The Ottawa and Philadelphia clubs will be paid unstated amounts for the loan of their players to the other clubs. Both the last place clubs of last season lost money and while the suspension is for only one year it is understood that Ottawa will not play again in the major league. It was reported that the Chicago Stadium had offered $300,000 for the Ottawa franchise and players, but the deal was blocked by the present owners of the Chicago Black Hawks refusing to grant permission for another club in that city.

**Change in Schedule**

With the reduction of the number of clubs to eight a change was made in the schedule and the one drafted for the consideration of the governors was discarded, as it included Ottawa and Philadelphia. This season each club will play 48 games instead of 44 as has been the case since the league became a 10-club affair. Each team will play eight games, four at home and four away, with the other three clubs in its own group and six games, three at home and three away, with the four clubs in the other section.

The discussion of the troubles of the two clubs and the proposed corrections for them, along with the allocation of players to other clubs and the rearrangement of the schedule, took up most of the time at a three-session gathering, but the governors did find time to clarify a number of the rules regarding assists, ragging, catching and holding the puck and further interpretation of the duties of the referees. Liberal awarding of assists in scoring was curtailed somewhat by the declaration that a player, to get an assist, must make the play inside the opposing team's defensive area. A shot which rebounds and permits a team mate to score will be an assist.

**Seventeen Players Claimed**

Seventeen players were claimed by other clubs and six remain to be placed, four from Ottawa and two from Philadelphia. The New York Americans and Detroit Falcons each secured four, New York Rangers three, Toronto and Montreal two each and Boston and Chicago one each. The division was as follows:

Americans—Joe Lamb and Len Grosvenor from Ottawa, Wally Kilrea and Allan Shields from Philadelphia.

Detroit—Alex Connell, Hec Kilrea, Danny Cox and Alex Smith from Ottawa.

Rangers—Cliff Barton, Hib Milks and Bud Jarvis from Philadelphia.

Toronto—Frank Finnigan from Ottawa, Syd Howe from Philadelphia.

Montreal Maroons—D'Arcy Coulson from Philadelphia and Harold Starr from Ottawa.

Boston—Bill Touhey from Ottawa.

Chicago—Jerry Lowrey from Philadelphia.

Those still to be placed are Wilfred Cude and Alex McKinnon of Philadelphia, Eric Pettinger, Leo Bourgeault, Art Smith and Art Gagne of Ottawa.

The only deal that was announced was a trade between Chicago and New York Rangers. The latter sent Paul Thompson to Chicago in exchange for Art Somers and Vic Desjardins.

# Washington Farms Modernize Rapidly

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Modernization of Washington farms progressed more during the last 10 years than in any like period in the history of the State, figures of the census bureau reveal.

Numerous farms become more than isolated dwellings without modern conveniences, for telephones increased from 27,952 to 31,764, piped water flowed into 34,476 as compared with 19,967 10 years ago, and electric lights and power is now furnished 34,056 as compared with 9178 10 years ago.

In the decade from 1920 to 1930, the figures showed that farm automobiles increased from 29,782 to 55,995, motor trucks from 3371 to 18,836 and tractors from 2635 to 8388.

## NEW CONFERENCE IS WANTED IN SOUTH

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 28 (AP)—A plan for formation of a new athletic conference, to be composed of 10 universities now members of the Southern Conference, was published here today.

Representatives of eight Southern Conference colleges, at a meeting here last night, voted to recommend to the faculties of their colleges formation of the new conference. Uniform scholastic requirements would be the basis of the new organization. The meeting was informal and those who attended would not discuss what was considered at the session.

The published report of the plan, however, said representatives of the University of Georgia, Georgia School of Technology, Vanderbilt University, Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn), University of Florida, Tulane University, University of Kentucky and University of North Carolina agreed to invite two other colleges to join the group.

Although there have been several movements during the last few years to split the Southern Conference into two groups, the subject never has reached the convention floor at the annual meeting. The conference is now composed of 23 members.

**GERMAN HOCKEY TEAM OUT**

BERLIN, Sept. 28 (AP)—Because of the economic depression, the German Hockey Association decided yesterday not to participate in the winter Olympiad at Lake Placid, N. Y., next year.


WHITE ★ STAR

THE BIG SHIP ROUTE EUROPE—AMERICA

*Authorised Christian Science literature and periodicals will be found in the libraries on White Star Boston-New York Steamers.*

*SERVICES:*

LIVERPOOL to BOSTON & NEW YORK

Britannic (M. V.) *Adriatic. Sat. Dec. 5
Sat. Nov. 7 *Britannic (M. V.)
Baltic....Sat. Nov. 21 Sat. Dec. 12
*Not calling Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK Via Cherbourg

Olympic. Wed. Oct. 28 Olympic Tues. Dec. 8
Olympic. Wed. Nov. 18 Majestic. Wed. Dec. 32

NEW YORK & BOSTON to LIVERPOOL

Britannic (M. V.) Britannic (M. V.)
Oct. 24 Nov. 28
Adriatic.....Nov. 6 *Baltic.....Dec. 4
*Not calling Boston.

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON Via Cherbourg

Olympic.....Nov. 6 Olympic.....Nov. 27
Homeric.....Nov. 20 Olympic.....Dec. 15

For full particulars apply *White Star Line.* Offices and Agents everywhere.



WILLSONS for PRINTING

POSTERS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS, ROLL TICKETS, etc.

HAND PAINTED POSTERS SHOWCARDS, BANNERS, etc.

KING ST., LEICESTER and at NOTTINGHAM & LONDON



SL DRY CLEANING & DYEING SERVICE

2 THURLOE PLACE, S. W. 7 Tel. Kensington 1015
159 GLOUCESTER ROAD, S. W. 7 Tel. Kensington 1973
CLAPHAM NORTH TUBE STATION Tel. Macaulay 2671
1462 LONDON ROAD, NORBURY Tel. Pollards 2246
106 EAST HILL, S. W. 18 Tel. Battersea 3344
7 CHURCH STREET, KINGSTON Tel. Kingston 4282
28 DUKE STREET, PICCADILLY, W. 1 Tel. Regent 2743
62 LOWER SLOANE STREET, S. W. 1 Tel. Sloane 6823
131 CHURCH ROAD, BARNES Tel. Riverside 2817
CLAPHAM SOUTH TUBE STATION Tel. Battersea 2350
224 NORWOOD ROAD, S. E. 27 Tel. Streatham 7405

Head Office & Works: Tel. Macaulay 3333
8 OLD TOWN, CLAPHAM, LONDON, S. W. 4, ENG.

Before Buying New, See What Cleaning Will Do!

*A Becoming Model chosen from*

D. H. Evans NEW O.S. GOWN DEPT.

*Write for O. S. Gown Booklet sent Post Free*

It is of the popular Flaminga material and has been designed on specially graceful and slimming lines. A very interesting note is introduced by the unusual sleeves and front of White Georgette and Lace.

98/6

D. H. EVANS & CO. LTD., OXFORD ST., LONDON, W. 1



New Fascinating HATS for 20/-

Tricorne in shades for Autumn outfits. 20/-

*Ground Floor Millinery.*

Mushroom shaped felt in good Autumn colours. 20/-

Sweeping down to the right eye, this felt expresses the new line. A variety of colours. 20/-

With a saucy roll-up brim, this hat is Autumn's latest. New Autumn colours. 20/-

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

VERE STREET & OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1. ENG.



Hats of the moment to meet all needs

Helena Watson LTD. MILLINERS

509 OXFORD STREET MARBLE ARCH, LONDON, W. 1 Mayfair 3063



Telephone: Welbeck 3718

Beatrice Aimes LTD. Court Dressmaker

Victor House 1 Baker St., Portman Sq. London W. 1



LONDON, W. 1

SHOOLBREDS DEPOSITORIES. LTD.

CONTINUE REMOVALS AND STORAGE PACKING AND SHIPPING AS HITHERTO

*Same Premises and Staff*

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS (by) 179 Tottenham Court Rd., W.1 Tel. Museum 3386

*Specialists in Beautiful Linens*

Our organisation enables us to supply single articles or a complete Trousseau at Wholesale Prices—saving you from 20% to 25%. A visit to our well appointed showroom will repay you.

R. J. Linens Ltd.

L. B. Seyler, W. Robertson, *Directors*

29 Kent House 87 Regent St. 1st Floor, W. 1.

Phone Regent 7595 *Near Swan & Edgars*

LONDON, ENGLAND



Blissett Jones Ltd.

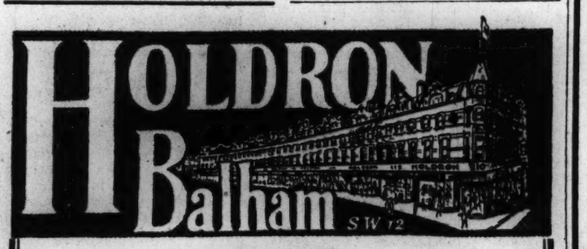
46 Golders Green Road GOLDERS GREEN LONDON, N. W. 11

EVERYTHING FOR MEN

*Specialists in*

DRESS WEAR





HOLDRON Balham S.W.12

ANNOUNCE

A Splendid New Autumn Display of

Coats, Gowns & Millinery

*We suggest that you "Try Holdron's First"*

110-148 High Rd., BALHAM, LONDON, S. W. 12

*General Drapers & House Furniturers*



50/- Guaranteed Tailoring 75/-

*Made to Measure or Ready to Wear*

The Fifty Shilling Tailors 50/50 Trade Mark

LONDON DEPOTS: 93-97-99 OXFORD STREET (Just before Bourne & Hollingsworths, on the opposite side going West). OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY. 110-111 STRAND (Next door but one to Woolworths. Our only Strand Depot). OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY. 98-99 CHEAPSIDE. CLOSED 1 P. M. SATURDAY. CROYDON: 114 North End; 75-77 Church St. DEPTFORD: 177, 179 High St. EASTHAM: 104-6 High St. North HACKNEY: 408-10 Mare St. HAMMERSMITH: 107 King St. HOLLOWAY: 97 Seven Sisters Rd. ILFORD: 92 High Rd. ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St. KILBURN: 122-6 High Rd. KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St. LEWISHAM: 194 High St. PECKHAM: 54 Rye Lane STRATFORD: 30 Broadway TOTTENHAM: 480 High Rd. WOOD GREEN: 33 High Rd. WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.

PROVINCIAL DEPOTS

ABERDEEN: 3-5 St. Nicholas St. ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd. BELFAST: 39 Ann St.; 29 North St. BIRMINGHAM: 84 High St. (Opp. Co-operative Stores); 147 New St. BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End BLACKBURN: 29 King William St. BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate; 8-10 Manchester Rd. BRISTOL: 42 Castle St. BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. & St. James St. CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St. CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St. CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St. COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St. DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St. DONCASTER: 14 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate DUBLIN: 50 Henry St. DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge EXETER: 73 High St. GLASGOW: 21-27 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St. GREENOCK: 16-18 Hamilton St. GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St. HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St. HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly HEREFORD: 3A St. Peter's St. HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 45 New St. HULL: 63 Whitefriargate; 13-14 Whitefriargate IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St. KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St. LEEDS: 53-55 Vicar Lane; 153 Lower Briggate (Opp Dysons, Jewellers) LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket LINCOLN: 274 High St. LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 53-59 Ranelagh St. MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 55 Market St. (immediately opposite Clarion Cafe); 95 Oldham St. MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St. NEWPORT: 19 High St. NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St. NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St. NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Beastmarket Hill OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St. PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St. PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd. PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate READING: 84 Broad St. ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St. ROTHERHAM: 19 High St. SALFORD: Regent Hse., 250 Regent Rd SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St. SHEFFIELD: 83-5 The Moor; 96-102 The Moor; 1 Haymarket. SHREWSBURY: 33 Pride Hill SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St. SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (Opp. Boots the Chemists) ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St. STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St. SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.; 48-9 High St. West SWANSEA: 23 High St.; 3 Oxford St. WAKEFIELD: 2/4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate WALSALL: 22 Park St. WEST HARTLEPOOL: 25 Lynn St. WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St. WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St. YORK: 26-27 Parliament St.

*Winter's Coming! Buy*

DOWN QUILTS

NOW—at Summer Prices

Here's a splendid opportunity to secure a magnificent Down Quilt at a money-saving Summer Price. The covering is of Artificial Silk in delightful shot effects of Blue, Rose, Green, Gold and Mauve. The filling is a thoroughly reliable, purified Down—light but wonderfully warm.

FOR SINGLE BEDS, size 3½ x 4 feet 39/6

FOR DOUBLE BEDS, size 6 x 5 feet 49/6

HARRODS

HARRODS LTD. *Sloane 1234* LONDON, S.W.1



GORRINGES

*for* EVERY FASHION NEED

DAY GOWNS
EVENING GOWNS
TAILOR MADES
KNITWEAR
COATS
FURS
MILLINERY
LINGERIE
CORSETS
HOSIERY
GLOVES
SHOES
GIRLS' WEAR
&c., &c.

Gorringes is one of the few establishments where every dress requirement of the modern woman or girl can be purchased with confidence that nothing but the latest and best will be offered . . . that prices will be attractively moderate . . . and that shopping will be an unalloyed pleasure.

The fine old traditions of this famous House, and its jealously guarded reputation for quality, constitute a reliable assurance of courteous PERSONAL SERVICE and REALLY GOOD VALUE.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, LONDON, S. W. 1

FREDERICK GORRINGE LTD. Telephone Victoria 8600

# THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Bush Pets

By GLADYS G. CUNNINGHAM

ALLIE, Bess, Bell, Ted, Loule, Amy and 'Harry, Nellie, Howard, and the 'Littlest One'—who is telling this tale—were all brothers and sisters living together on a cattle station 40 years ago or more, in far away Australia (You might wonder why one says "far-away Australia"—for to the Australians who will read this story, Australia is 'right there!' and it is the Americas that are so very far away!)

The "station" covered a vast area and many thousands of head of cattle and horses roamed across it. The father of this rather large family was one of the pioneer squatters of the north, having traveled there from New South Wales in the 'fifties with a group of other dauntless young men eager to explore and open up this territory.

**In Far Northern Queensland**

The homestead, Woodhouse, was set deep in the bush in the far north of Queensland where tropical verdure, tropical animals, and tropical birds abound. There were dazzling parrots, screeching cockatoos, laughing jackasses, melancholy curlews; variegated orchids, the spreading leichhardt tree and glistening gums; emus, scrub turkeys, kangaroos, wallabies, 'possums, not to mention lolling crocodiles basking in the sun on the banks of the lagoons. These and the entrancing bower-birds' elaborate bowers brilliantly decorated with bits of broken glass or any brightly colored objects that happened to "catch his eye," are among the medley of Littlest One's memories of life in the bush.

By the time the "Littlest One" had arrived everything was well established; there was a charming large, rambling, wide-verandaed house, its corrugated iron roof glistening in the dazzling light of the north's almost perpetual sunshine, and a wonderful fruit and vegetable garden presided over by a genius of a Chinese gardener who produced a store of green things for consumption in spite of the difficulties of virgin soil, infrequent rains, and consequent scarcity of water.

With the numerous dogs, kept for use in rounding up the cattle, and more numerous cats—kept for no reason except that the children of Woodhouse always begged to be allowed to keep at least one kitten out of every new family that arrived!—life seemed a perpetual game with tumbling puppies and playful, twinkling kittens, so that "Littlest One" looks back with not the least regret to the fact that there appear to have been hardly any toys in these childhood days, except perhaps an occasional doll.

The days were too thrillingly and fully occupied with taking care of the large and varied "real life" family of pets that from time to time were put in the children's care (to be nurtured and trained until strong enough to strike out for themselves) for toys to have much appeal.

Louie's special pet, while "Littlest One" was still very young, was a large Old Man Kangaroo which had been rescued by the stockmen as a tiny thing and, to the great delight of the children, brought to them for safe keeping.

**Joey**

Louie undertook the duties of dairy maid and "Littlest One" remembers how unfailingly "Joey" (that was the kangaroo's name) turned up at that hour in the late afternoon when Louie went each day to the dairy to skim the milk; for there was nothing in civilized life that Joey enjoyed more than his ration of milk. You would see him scurrying after Louie—flop! flop! flop! with his big tail—and upon catching up with her, place his front paws affectionately on her shoulders, and bring her to a full stop! There was power, and strength, and weight, in Joey's embrace that permitted no resistance. Yet Joey was always gentle.

Several years later, when the three youngest were the only remaining children of Woodhouse, the stockmen one day rescued a poor wallaby that had dashed into the creek and was in danger of drowning, and they brought it to the homestead to be taken care of. Such struggles as there were training him and trying to make a pet of him—but without much success; he did not stay very long amid civilization.

Many times tiny opossums were brought in for care, but they were hard to train, too—timid, and so scarey! They usually stayed only long enough to benefit by such care as they needed, and then deserted again for the bush.

The most faithful and most delightful of pets were Mango and Carrots.

**The Story of Mango**

This is the story of Mango's life as the children's pet, and of how he came by his name. One day when the floods came down very suddenly, this baby calf was swept from what, a short while before, was the bank of the creek, into the raging torrent, carried down stream quite a distance, and then caught in the fork of a mango tree, now standing in the midst of the stream. A few stockmen, at some danger to themselves, swam out to the tree, and with the aid of ropes, rescued the baby calf and presented it to the children to bring up "by hand."

He thrived on the process and soon was gamboling and skipping round the children like any frisky lamb. He followed them about, joined them on their walks through the paddocks, or round the veranda; and even after he grew long horns and roamed at large with the other untamed cattle, he still retained his friendly, gentle ways. It was quite startling at times, when walking through the house paddock, to see a bullock separate itself from the mob and charge toward the group of people, but the children would recognize him at once and cry out, "Why, it's only old Mango!"

Carrots came into the family in this way. Late one evening the children rushed out of doors to greet the stockmen returning from a distant mustering, to hear them shouting that they had a big surprise for them. You could not possibly guess what it was! Across the front of the saddle of one of the riders was lying a tiny, tiny, newborn foal. They had discovered it, motherless, in a far away paddock, and had at once decided it could not be left there to perish; it must be brought home, at all costs, for the children to bring up.

With what care it was handed down from its uncomfortable perch, and with what joy received by the children! It could barely stand on its pinlike legs and it was very tenderly handled and nourished by the children until it could look after itself. This gawky little foal became a great pet and followed the children round like a dog.

The ground floor of this house, where was the schoolroom, was surrounded by a ten-foot veranda, and Carrots was so used to finding his way—cloppety, clop, cloppetty clop—over the vedanda floor in search of the children that even when he was a full-grown horse (and he grew to be a full 16 hands) he could often, even at night, be heard rambling around the veranda—perhaps even trying the dairy door!—for he, too, loved his drink of milk.

But most amusing of all was when Carrots was trained to be a buggy horse and would be taken out in the single buggy. When he heard the chattering and laughter going on behind him, it would seem as if he recognized the children's voices and was quite grieved when he could not join in with them; he would struggle to turn his head as far round as the shafts would permit, only to find that the blinkers hid them from view!

He was a temperamental buggy horse, having been far too much of a pet ever to take kindly to the discipline of continuing on his way upon command. He stopped when he chose, and nothing could persuade him to move on until he had changed his mind. But who could be angry with Carrots! The desired destination was eventually reached, so what did it matter?

"Littlest One" can wish for nothing more joyous for the children who read about our bush pets than the responsibility of bringing up by hand such a large, cumbersome, family as fell to the lot of the children of Woodhouse.

NOTES

Bush: Woodland, uncultivated district in Australia.

Station: The term "Station" is used in Australia where "ranch" is used in the Americas.

Squatter: Name given to those men in the early days of Australia receiving rights from the government to settle on land, usually not approaching nearer to the settled estates than five miles.

Stockmen: Term used in Australia for "cowboy."

Wallaby: Similar to a kangaroo, but smaller.

## An Alarm Clock With Wings

Does the alarm clock in the land where you live have wings? Now, I wonder! Lest you imagine the question a stupid one, I hasten to say there is a land where alarm clocks have wings, and a beak, two bright little eyes, a tail, toes—and all the rest that goes into the makeup of a real, live bird.

In a country called Liberia about the only alarm clock the natives know is the Pepper Bird.

"Wake up! Wake up! Wake up!" cheerily each morning at peep o' day he calls from his perch on the room tree high above.

And if you timed his call by a stop watch, you might be surprised to find that there is scarce three minutes difference in it from day to day. So accurate is he.

Liberia is a country on the west coast of Africa. It is very hot, with sometimes long seasons of rainfall. Many of the folk there live in houses picturesquely thatched over with palm leaves. It is so near the equator the days vary but little throughout the year. The sun rises about six in the morning and sets about six in the evening.

However, this thing of timing the Pepper Bird's call by a watch or a clock would be an excedingly difficult thing to do. For the reason that clocks can almost never be made to run true in Liberia. That is, for any length of time, because of the climate. Those springs and wheels and things inside the clock become rusty and refuse to run as the insides of a good clock should run.

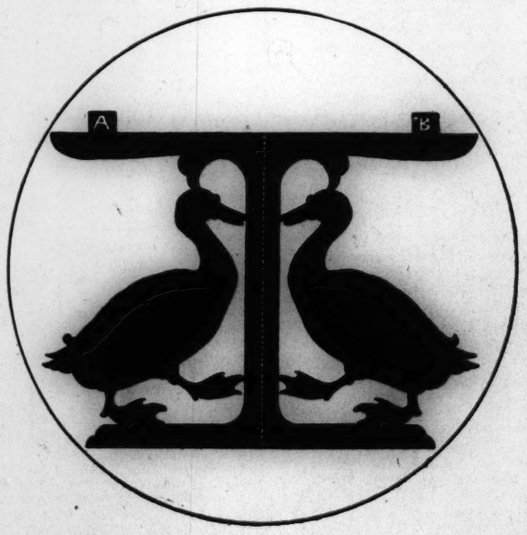
So, instead of clocks and watches to tell when to go to bed and when to get up, many of the folk of Liberia depend upon the Pepper Bird. Indeed, Liberia is sometimes called the Land of the Pepper Bird.

This little feathered songster looks for all the world like a plain English sparrow, for he is small, and brown of feather, too. During the day he keeps well out of sight, hidden somewhere in the foliage that grows with such deep green beauty and so thickly round about Liberia.

But when the sun drops low, once again friend Pepper Bird perches high on the thatched roof tree of the native Liberian home and calls and calls and calls, for all his pretty throat is worth—

"Work done! Work done! Work done!"

So you can readily see how it is that the Pepper Bird is often called an alarm clock with wings.




## A "Ducky" Table for Dolly

Do you want a nice new table for dolly's next tea party? And would you like to make it yourself? Then get three pieces of stiff card a little larger than the picture.

On the first piece, trace the circle, or draw a circle about the same size by marking around a plate or saucer. Now cut out that circle and you have your table top.

Next for the table legs. Trace the black design onto one of your pieces of card, then cut it out with a sharp pair of scissors. Do the same with the other piece of card, either tracing the design again or else marking around the cut-out you have already made.

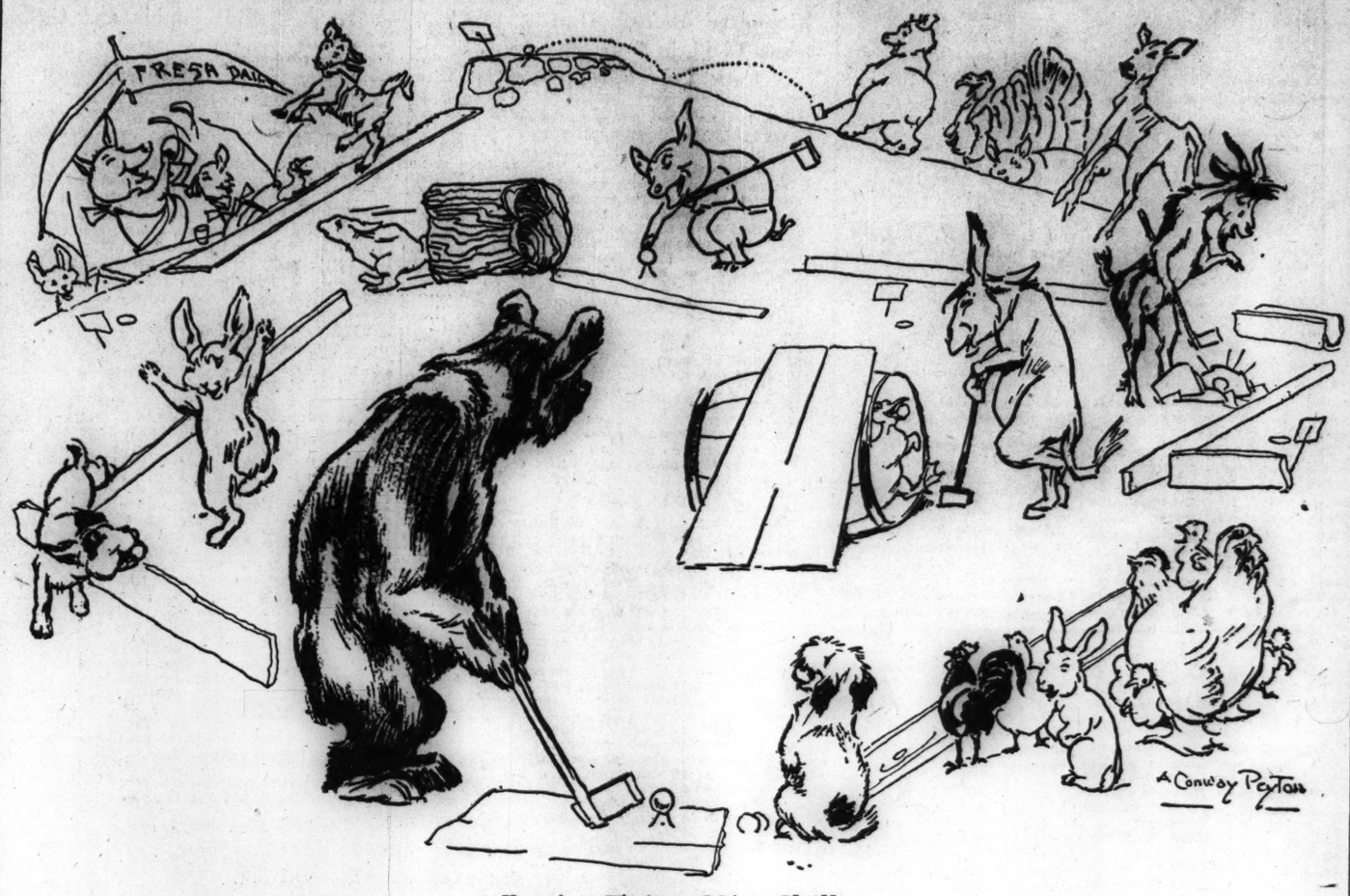
Now take one cut-out and starting at the TOP, cut halfway DOWN the dotted line, making a narrow slot just the thickness of the card you are using. Take the other cut-out and cut a similar slot halfway UP the dotted line, starting at the BOTTOM. Then fit the slots into each other, and if you have been careful to cut halfway, the slots will meet and your table legs will stand.

All you have to do now is to bend down the tabs A and B on each pair of legs, put a touch of gum on them, place the table top on, and, when the gum is dry, your table will be ready for use.

## Key to Puzzle

Answer to "Found in September" Puzzle published Sept. 21:

1, Pet. 2, Beet. 3, Me. 4, Meet. 5, Rest. 6, Step. 7, Best. 8, Tree.




## Bruin Tries His Skill

"Now watch me drive,"
Said Mr. Bear.
"I may arrive
Most anywhere.
I'll make it hop.
I'll smite it well.
Where it will stop
No one can tell."

Said Mr. Hare
To Mr. Dog,
"Get out of there
Scoot! Hurry! Jog!
Get off the course
I tell you! Shoo!
That ball with force
May jostle you!"

Said Mr. Pup
To Mr. Bear,
"Play up! Play up
But have a care —
And do not hit
That merry grig
By driving it
At Mr. Pig.

"Remember you
Are not alone.
That golf ball, too,
Is hard as stone.
Oh, do take note
Where on the grass
Stand Mr. Goat
And Mr. Ass!"

He swung his club
With all his might.
He swung his club
From left to right.
He swung his club
In figures deft.
He swung his club
From right to left.

He swung his club
From side to side.
He swung his club
In circles wide.
He swung at last
Right at the ball—
And then he passed
It after all!

—*Ralph Bergengren.*

## Little Gray Brother

By CHARLES HENRY GLIDDEN

EARL BREWSTER'S father lived in a beautiful town in western Massachusetts, where he was owner of a farm of several hundred acres. Earl was a lad of 10 years, and when not in school or about his daily tasks loved to roam all by himself over his father's estate, through deep woods and broad fields, and in moist and fragrant meadowlands.

He was an observant boy, quick to catch the mood of the woods and fields, to note and study the trees and flowers, and the woods people, too.

He had always loved the forest people and he had watched them so much and listened so long to their calls that he felt he could understand something of what they were saying. Sometimes he was sure they were talking to him, and he would answer in a soft, cooing tone until they got so accustomed to him that they would not run away when he appeared, but would seem to answer when he spoke to them.

One day, Earl walked over to the forest and lay down under a great maple tree. Just over a stone wall a field of corn was rustling in the wind, and the sun shone red and hot high up in the sky. The whisper of the corn was very soothing, and the caw, caw, caw of the crows flying overhead seemed very far away.

By and by a gray squirrel on a branch above him dropped a bit of bark which hit Earl right over his eye. He looked up and called out softly: "Now, don't do that again, little gray brother."

"O, I didn't know it was you, big brother," laughed little gray brother, whisking his tail over his back; "I thought you were one of the boys who come into the woods and throw stones at us."

**A Surprise for Earl**

Earl looked up greatly surprised, for this was the first time any of the forest people had really talked to him in his own language. "Why, little gray brother," he cried happily, when he had recovered from his astonishment, "I never threw a stone at you in my life. I love you all, the people of the forest and the field, and I would not harm one of you. If the boys really thought about it I am sure they would not wish to injure you. But what is that big bunch of leaves up there in that pine tree, almost like a crow's nest?"

"Why, that is my nest, big brother. Squirrels must have nests, else how would they sleep? But sometimes when there is a storm abroad, and wintry winds blow, and the big pine rocks in the gale, and its tall plumes sweep the sky, it seems as if I should be blown out of bed. But my nest is so strong and fastened so securely that I just wait confidently for the calm. Besides, our fur is thicker in the winter, and so we lie snug and warm.

"Last winter nuts were very scarce. One day a small boy dropped a big bag right down at the foot of our tree. When he went away we knew that some one meant to be kind to us. What do you think was in that bag?"

"I know," shouted Earl. "It was full of nuts."

"Yes, it was, and it made us very happy. But how did you know"

"Why, little gray brother," laughed Earl, "I was that boy. People said there was a great shortage of nuts and the squirrels would suffer unless they were fed."

"That was very kind, big brother."

"But it will soon be time for you to be gathering your winter store of nuts, little gray brother. That will surely be lots of fun, and keep you busy for a long time."

"Not until the frost comes, to open the burrs, and the cold blasts to shake them off the trees, and loosen the nuts. Now we just frolic in the leafy woods, where the partridge is hiding her brood in the thick underbrush over there by the fence."

"That reminds me of something," remarked Earl, looking up thoughtfully at gray brother. "I walked through that tangle of scrub and brush the other day, and came across a partridge's nest, under the drooping branches of a small spruce. It looked as if there were four eggs in it, but there were really only the shells, each with a little round hole in it. Some creature had sucked out the insides. Was it the little gray brother?"

"O, no, indeed, big brother. That was the weasel. I saw him over there the other day, and I knew he had been in some mischief."

**Mother Partridge**

"I started up the mother partridge near there, little gray brother, and she made a great booming noise as she whizzed into the clearing and then out of sight among some young hemlocks. I heard her drumming there this morning, and I think she is looking for another place for a nest.

"I was up on a hill in the pasture yesterday," he continued, "and looking over toward the spring where the cattle drink I thought I saw a little red dog coming toward me at an easy trot. He had a fine bushy tail, pointed ears and long legs, but I didn't know it was a fox until he was quite near. Then he came up on the windward side and must have got my scent. When he saw me he gave a great bound and was out of sight over the hill like a shot."

"Yes, big brother, he has a den down on the other side of the hill, under some boulders, and there are three or four little cubs there. One day the hounds chased red fox all around the hill, and finally drove him into his hole.

"I saw something even more interesting than that, little gray brother," exclaimed Earl. "A bumblebees' nest! It was hidden in the hayfield, and when the men mowed over it a number of bees scurried out, and buzzed very loudly. As plainly as bees could they were asking why they had been disturbed.

"When they had chased the men away, I gently set the nest back in place. It was just a bunch of fine grass like a mouse's nest, only there was a small honeycomb inside, and clear honey in the comb. I didn't disturb the honey, but put it back into the nest, while I waited for the bees to return.

Very soon they came, with a great flurry and buzzing, with coats yellow as gold and beautiful lacy wings. Afterwards, when the men raked the hay, they didn't disturb the nest."

"Why didn't you eat the honey, big brother?"

**Baby Bees**

"I haven't told you the most interesting thing about that honeycomb. There were many baby bees in the nest, ever and ever so many. They were the oddest looking creatures you ever saw. Just little white grubs. That honey belonged to them, and I did not wish them to starve. Would you?"

"O no, big brother, I didn't know about the baby bees."

"Speaking of nests, little gray brother, I found one in a hay field after it had been mowed, under a small bush near the wall. As I passed that way the mother bird flew out, startled, and I felt sure there was a nest there. Sure enough, there was, and in it four little eggs. The next time I went there four little ground sparrows stretched up their necks, and opened yawning mouths for food. My, but didn't the mother bird scold when she saw me at the nest!"

Suddenly little gray brother fidgeted about on his branch and seemed startled. "Hark, big brother," he called, "what is that noise? Like a fierce wind in a leafless forest."

"That is the horn, to call the farm hands to dinner. It means that dinner is ready for me, too, so I must scurry home or be late. Goodbye, little gray brother. Some day I will visit you again."

And with this parting message Earl scampered over the high stone wall, and up the hill to the house.

## The Hill's Song

I speed the brook along its way;
I deck my sides with blossoms gay:

Climbers I urge to pause and take
A look about for beauty's sake;

I help to make wild berries sweet
By showing them the sun's best heat;

But happiest of days I know
Are those when I am clad in snow,

Then girls and boys on coasters glide
And down my icy shoulders slide.

While all the valley rings with glee
Of merry children's gayety.

RACHEL DAY.

## Dolls to Make

IT WAS very lonesome without one's dolly, Helen thought sadly. Why she hadn't brought one of her dolls with her, she couldn't understand. At any rate, here she was at Grandma's to stay two whole weeks, and not a single, solitary doll to play with.

The first few days of the doll-less visit hadn't been especially lonely. There was big dog Shep, and little dog Teddy, and a whole family of kittens to play with, so that a doll hadn't been particularly missed. But on a rainy afternoon like this, a doll was almost necessary to a little stay-in-the-house girl.

Grandma seemed to know without being told what it was that Helen wanted.

"This is just the right kind of day for dolls, isn't it?" she began pleasantly.

At Helen's rather unhappy little nod, she continued, "Well, there are ever so many different dolls that a little girl can make to play with. You'll never in the world guess what one of your mother's favorite dolls used to be when she was a little girl like you!"

"Oh, tell me right away. I don't want to guess," declared Helen.

"It was a pillow doll," continued Grandma. "I'd cover a pillow with a clean, worn pillow-case, tie a string around the upper portion of it for a head, draw a face with a pencil, and let her have some of her own clothes to slip over it. She used to love her pillow dolls."

"And then there are dolls one can make from garden and cellar products," said Grandma, smiling at the bewilderment on Helen's face.

"I used to make dolls for myself and my little sisters out of vegetables we had in the garden," explained Grandma, "especially cucumbers."

"Oh, Grandma, tell me how you made them," begged Helen eagerly.

"Our mother would give us scraps of cloth from her piece bag, which we'd use to cover the cucumber with. We'd use a white or light-colored piece for the face and draw eyes, nose and mouth on it. Next we'd strip a little silk from an ear of corn for its hair and fasten it next to the face. Then we'd proceed to make a little shawl and a hood and dresses for little Miss Cucumber, and play house very much as little girls do nowadays."

"What were the cellar dolls made from?" Helen wanted to know.

"Oh," laughed Grandma, "When we couldn't go to the garden for cucumbers and corn, we'd go to the cellar for potatoes or carrots and make dollies very much as we did our cucumber dolls, except that we made the hair from bits of Mother's yarn instead of the corn silk."

"Grandma, could I make some vegetable dolls, do you suppose?"

"Of course you can. Run down to the cellar and pick out some nice, smooth, long potatoes, and some carrots, and I'll find some pretty pieces out of my piece bag for you."

## Peter the Plaice Grows Up

MOST children would find it difficult to believe that the large brown and white fish with red spots was once no bigger than a crystal bead one-twelfth of an inch in diameter, yet when Peter the Plaice first floated in the shallow waters, he would have passed by unnoticed, so small was he.

For the first few days of his life he and hundreds of his brothers and sisters drifted about at the mercy of the tide. During that time, however, he was feeding on the yolk contained in the egg, and when 20 days had passed he emerged, a tiny wriggling fish.

Peter looked about him curiously, and flitted round his watery home. He was then a round-shaped fish, rather like a baby haddock or whiting, and he swam much in the same way as they do. Here and there he darted, nibbling at the little bits of floating weed that came his way, until in a few days' time he noticed a difference in his shape.

"Why, I do believe I'm getting flatter," said Peter to himself; and to make sure he was not growing the wrong way he swam among his brothers and was most relieved to find they were all becoming flat like himself. Soon other curious changes began to take place, and Peter found growing up to be a really exciting adventure. For weeks now he had tried to swim on his left side in the manner of the grown-up plaice he had seen, and one morning to his surprise he woke and found he could do it. Then, to his utter amazement, he discovered that his left eye had twisted round to the right side so as to enable him the better to see which way he was going.

"How wonderful this is!" said Peter, sinking onto the muddy floor to think about it.

Every day now he said to himself, "I wonder what I shall be like tomorrow?" for baby plaice grow up very quickly.

The floor of the shallow coastal waters is generally called the nursery of the young plaice, since it is here that they spend the first two years of their life.

Peter grew steadily, and when he was a year old he measured exactly 2½ inches. What games he and the the others had in the security of their nursery, and how quickly the time passed! But when he was three years old Peter noticed a difference in his playfellows. They did not seem to want to join in his games.

"Do let us play!" he begged, but no one answered him, although he could hear a whispered conversation going on. So he swam a little nearer, anxious to know what was being said.

"It is time for us to swim out into the deeper waters," he heard Paul Plaice saying. "We are no longer children; we must explore the world."

"Why, so we must," said Peter, although he did not really want to leave his home. Paul gathered them together, and, leading the way, they swam swiftly from the scenes of their early childhood. Peter, not wishing to be left behind, swam after them. A few hours of steady swimming saw them clear of the shallow waters, and the muddy bed seemed to slip farther and farther away.

"This must be the deep sea," murmured Peter to himself, and was not a little proud of his achievement in getting there.

And so they traveled on and on, exploring new ways, and seeing new sights, until they grew into fully developed fish.


## The True Tale Of The Beautiful Tin Cake Cutter

ONCE upon a time there was an average man who decided to become a Great Inventive Genius.

His first creation was a cake cutter—a tin hoop with sections like an orange. You just pressed the hoop down over the cake, and the sharpened sections cut the whole into perfect wedge-shaped pieces.

The Inventive Genius, eager to cash in on his creation, sought some advertising counsel. But the first thought of the Advertising Man was to see the cutter in action. Would it really cut cake?

Properly indignant, the Inventor challenged the suggestion. The cutter was hustled off to the practical kitchen of a woman who serves advertisers in a very practical way. She tests household devices and foods and recipes, just as you would test them in your own kitchen.

On the appointed day a lovely layer cake was baked expressly for the try-out. The shiny tin hoop slipped gently over the tender frosting. The blades pressed into the smooth top, and sent little shivery cracks in all directions. Then the dreadful truth was demonstrated. *The beautiful tin cutter wouldn't cut. . . . It merely squashed the cake!*

The household devices you see advertised in this newspaper have all been tested and tried. They are practical. They positively do what their advertising says they will do. All this is determined *before* they are advertised here.

# THE HOME FORUM

## The Swing of a Scythe

THEY are scything grass in St. James's Park. All around spreads the perfect turf that has been treated with a lawn-mower for untold years, deep soft green with an enhancing sprinkle of daisies. But here, near the Queen Anne's Gate entrance, for some reason an island of grass has been allowed to grow long, and now the pink-seeded tips are falling in swathes before the swing of the scythe. The man who handles it is elderly, thin and brown, with no-colored shirtsleeves, and just a little darker no-colored waistcoat and trousers. He scythes with skill and experience, for the grass is not high and, instead of the bowlike curve of all well-known mowing pictures, he bends slightly at the knees, using the scythe with swooping upward movements.

The warm stillness of a gray summer noontide hangs over all. The cock pheasant who rules that section of the Park crouches a rather disconsolate heap on the light stubble of the part already mown, turning a reproachful eye on the spectators. Perhaps he loved his long grasses and sees a shelter being taken from him. On the green slope under the plane trees a fat gray wood-pigeon bows, ceaselessly, ingratiatingly, cooing the while, before a rather indifferent lady-love.

By the iron railings stands a small mixed crowd. Not a striking looking group, for a passer-by with a definite errand might not even have stopped to find out what they were looking at. Silent, seedy, miscellaneous, almost entirely masculine; but hear them, "each man in the chambers of his imagery."

The rotund business man, returning from lunch at the Carlton to his international agency in Victoria Street, halts only a moment or two. "Primitive in these times," he thinks. "How long will this go on? That electrical mower of ours should be adapted to take long grass on adjustment. Everything must be motor power in these days. I'll give the scythe another twenty years—no, ten will see it out. I'll arrange about that machine when I get back to the office. Funny, how you get ideas."

Beside him stands a long, lean man in dark sagging coat and drooping trousers, a tweed cap pulled low over a thin, badly-shaven face. "Heow many men have oi watched workin' in the last six months? That chap is happy, though he's no fatter than me. Better to be here than seein' 'em at my own job, and gettin' told 'full up, full up.' Oi scoithed when oi was a boy." The picture of the little village, dark red and tree-shadowed in a deep valley of the Downs swims up, and over years of urban dwelling comes the call "back to the land." "Might get a summer job in the country till times are better." His heart is lightened. Perhaps the Park gardener had a job.

The country squire, on his way to Westminster to interview his local Member of Parliament, pauses a little aloof from the group, watching with the absorbed detachment of a man who will give an afternoon to the scrutiny and discussion of one pig. In well-cut clothes a trifle out-of-date, felt hat tilted with decision, his spare outline is devoid of expression, but the keen, colorless eyes express approval. "Knows his job, that man—as good an action as any of our old fellows. The young ones think scythes will go out, but we shall always need 'em while we grow bulbs in the orchard grass. Can't beat the hand work—can't beat the hand work."

The little typist has wandered into the Park, because lunch was attained more quickly today, and the battered novel from the circulating library has come to an end. To her, country has hitherto been something rather pleasant that streamed past you as you sat on the pillion of the motorcycle which bore you to the crowded beach, where ice-creams and hurdy-gurdy music abounded. But last night something had happened and, unconscious of all else, she watched the mower, the lipstick outlined mouth falling open. "So that's what it's like." Last night a new friend had taken her to a studio party where, amid the laughter and noise of a new set, a man rather different from the others had been called on to sing. When he sang, a hush had fallen on them all, as the pure word-picture floated out:

"She wakened—to a soft tune
The scythe song, made by mowers as they pass
Through the green grass
What time the dew drops glisten on the lawn."

One does not forget words that have absorbed one's whole attention.

"'This is the sound,' she thought, 'of summer days,
Heat and soft haze . . .
Summer! So much to take, so much to give.'"

"So I'm feeling like she did," thought the second typist in the dispatch department of the Cooperative Stores.

Behind her stands a big Colonial, translated by memory many thousand miles away. His face is deep brown, his hair bleached a little by sunshine where it shows on deep-lined neck as brown as cheeks. To him rises the memory of the early summer dark of the Antipodes, seen through an open window. Mother's candle pauses in the passage outside the open door. "Dickie, the grass borders are disgraceful—they have got far beyond the mowing machine. You must have them done to-morrow with all these people coming for the week-end."

"Isn't that just like women? I suppose you want me to take the men off harvesting in a wet year like this, just to make your garden look smart."

"One man, Dickie," the voice is quite unmoved, "and for an hour."

"Jenkins is the best stacker we've got; I can't move him."

"No, dear, I thought not. What about doing it yourself?"

"Oh, well, if you want me to do something more—"

"Of course, darling, I know you work sixteen hours a day, winter and summer"—the voice is more and more cheerful. "So seventeen won't hurt for once, and then think what a glorious grievance for the week-end."

Sniggers from sisters in the background, and a dive under the bedclothes on his part to save his dignity.

And then the wonderful gray dawn—clear-skied with promise of fair weather. A man felt cheerful even at five a. m., with dew on the grass and the harvest nearly in. Roses thick on the bushes, spikes of gladiolus and deep blue larkspur, and, on a pile of logs, scarlet Scotch creeper in radiant trails.

Swish, swish! The purple seed-laden cocksfoot fell before the spare scythe. Stopping to stone the blade, he saw a sister slip out of her bedroom window onto the wide veranda and come across the grass.

"Let me try—I know I can learn. It will be such fun. Then I can do it always."

"Look out, then! Don't come round on yourself. Steady there; keep it up."

By seven o'clock she had proved an apt pupil. His eyes grew misty with the picture of her, in wide hat and flowered apron, deftly managing her huge weapon. Mother had waved triumphantly through her window as they had returned to the tool shed together.

Heavens! Where was he? This was St. James's Park in London, and all that was twenty years ago.

* * *

The crowd had melted, for Big Ben had boomed two o'clock. The patch of grass was finished, and the gardener, bearing his scythe, passed down by the railings.

"'Day," said the Colonial half mechanically. One workman salutes another on the plains. The man looked at him curiously, for this lounger was different from the others.

"'Day, sir," then expansively: "Won'erful blest in weather we are. Aye."

The Colonial swung off, grinning to himself. "Scotch, by George—might have known it."

Only the cock pheasant was left now. H. M. R.


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

*An International Daily Newspaper*

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

| | Domestic and Foreign |
|---|---|
| 14 pages | 2 cents |
| 16 to 22 pages | 3 cents |
| 24 to 30 pages | 4 cents |
| 32 pages | 5 cents |

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Pontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 42/8 Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

| | |
|---|---|
| New York | 270 Madison Avenue |
| Detroit | 3-101 General Motors Bldg |
| Chicago | 1058 McCormick Bldg |
| Miami | 1229 Ingraham Bldg |
| St. Louis | 1775 Rwy. Exchange Bldg |
| Kansas City | 405 Nat'l Fid Life Bldg |
| San Francisco | 625 Market Street |
| Los Angeles | 210 West Seventh Street |
| Seattle | 350 Skinner Bldg |
| London | 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace |
| Paris | 3, Avenue de l'Opéra |
| Berlin | Unter den Linden 59a |
| Florence | Via Magenta 11 |

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston Mass.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY


## Response

Raindrops pattern the pool,
Making circles of silver;
Windblown leaves flutter—
And float, like little boats,
Upon the water.

Small boys balance on stepping stones,
Pushing and coaxing yellow leaves,
While laughter—
Spontaneous as the raindrops—
Shatters a gray mood.

POLLY NORDELL.

## *New York*

*(February, 14, 1902)*

She sits beside the ocean,
With a river on either hand,
And all the wealth of waters
By giant girdles spanned.

Like messengers of gladness
The swift sails come and go,
Full-freighted with a promise
The hungry world should know,

Since to earth's farthest limits
They bear the precious spoil
Wrung from the gold-paved caverns,
Brought from the teeming soil. . . .

She yields to helpful labor
Its meed and honor fit,
And in her princely mansions
The peasant's son may sit.

God grant our noble city
Forever thus to stand,
A sentinel of freedom,
Guarding a blessed land.

—JULIA WARD HOWE, in "At Sunset."

## A Swiss Novelist

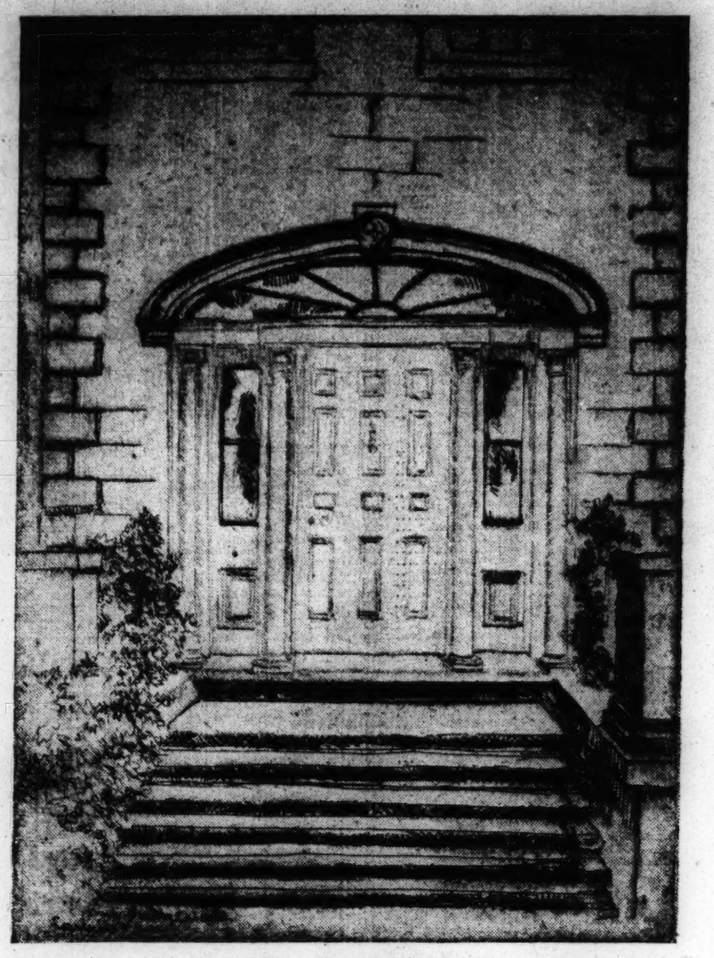
Charles Ferdinand Ramuz, who was born in Lausanne in 1878, is one of the group of young French Swiss intellectuals who founded the *Voile Latine* movement at Geneva in the autumn of 1904. At that time Edouard Rod was the only Swiss author of more than local fame, and his reputation, like that of Cherbuliez before him, was essentially French, although in his later years he returned to Switzerland and associated himself more closely with the intellectual life of his own country.

Ramuz and his friends, while agreeing with Rod's frank criticism of Swiss literature for its dullness, its provinciality, and its incurable moralizing, could not accept him as their leader, for he was precisely the type of Parisianized Swiss against which the *Voile Latine* group protested. Their avowed task was very similar to that of W. B. Yeats and his associates in Ireland thirty years ago. They wanted the art of Switzerland to be national, and they wished to set up æsthetic standards in place of the facile judgments of a public which accepted local celebrities for moral and patriotic reasons but always looked to Paris for serious work.

In an early number of the *Voile Latine*, when the eternal question was being debated as to whether there could really be a distinctively Swiss literature, Ramuz formulated the point of view from which his own position must be estimated. He reduced the rôle of French culture to one of pure æsthetics, looking to France not for ideas but for models in the art of writing French. His novels and stories are as indigenous as the strongest nationalist could wish. He is not just another French author who happened to be born in Lausanne instead of Paris. He is more intensively and exclusively Swiss than Rod; at the same time he is not a mere parochial celebrity of the chocolate and Swiss variety, several of whom, it so happens, have long ago been translated into English! . . .

There is, indeed, a suggestion of (J. M.) Synge in the method of M. Ramuz, at least in the earlier novels of his realistic period from *Aline* to *La Vie de Samuel Belet*. They spring from the very soil of the country in which the scene is laid, and are the creations of a mind which has adapted itself with great skill to the simplicity of the folk manner. As he sits in the village inn of some Swiss hamlet, his ear notes the turns of phrase, the savory idioms of the country people. The slow rhythms of this speech possess him, and in this close contact with man and nature he gradually earns some half-forgotten legend, the fragment of an idyl or the vague traditions of a rustic tragedy. . . .

What is of most interest in the work of C. F. Ramuz is its analysis of the French Protestant mind, and the expression in literature of an element whose absence from the literature of France must always seem a loss to English readers. M. André Gide, it is true, betrays the Huguenot origins in his writings, but only the Swiss have produced a literature in which Protestantism is an influence as all-pervading as in English. M. Ramuz had admirably preserved the Protestant note, which coupled with the familiar idiom of the country people in which he writes, lends a piquant contrast to his novels as compared with the very different atmosphere of French fiction.—From "Studies From Ten Literatures," by ERNEST BOYD.



*The Carlyle House at Alexandria, Virginia. From an Etching by Emily Burling Waite.*

## The Little Glass Table

Cinders dropped with a tinkle from the glowing coal fire. Family portraits in heavy gold frames looked down from walls that were covered with rich crimson flock paper. The sideboard, great dining table, and heavy chairs were of mahogany. So was the deep arm-chair where the little girl sat curled up, reading about Alice.

She was not unlike Alice herself, for she wore strapped shoes, her shining hair hung in ripples to her waist, and the skirt of her little merino frock was a careful two inches below the knee. The grandmother, measuring with her hand, always saw that the skirt was just that length.

Outside, over the green lawn, the snow lay in a smooth carpet embroidered at the edges by the delicate footprint of birds that came to the window for crumbs. Inside how warm and cozy it was! The little girl read eagerly. She had escaped from the far-off nursery to the grown-up world, and there she was, reading of Alice's adventures in Wonderland. It may be said that she herself accompanied Alice everywhere, stood with her in the Duchess's big smoky kitchen, and sneezed with the baby over the pepper in the soup. Babies, to judge from the small brother upstairs, were such sweet things, and the little girl was always sorry when she came to the part where the story-book baby turned into a pig, and trotted away into the wood. But there was one bit of the story that held her enthralled, where there was no regret, but only a delicious sigh of content, as she read of the little glass table. Oh, how the little girl loved that table!

In her mother's room the toilet table stood like a lady arrayed for a ball, with snowy muslin skirts over pink calico; a very pretty table indeed. Everywhere else were the big ponderous mahogany tables and dark furniture of that day, and perhaps that is why the little girl saw in the glass table a charming contrast to her everyday surroundings. How often, in fancy, she walked round it. She knew just how it stood in "the long low hall lit up by a row of lamps hanging from the roof," and how it must have glittered with all the colors of the prism. Red, yellow, and blue—how gayly the little table would shine! Or, maybe, it was dark and slippery like ice, and so transparent that she could see the little golden key lying on the top. Or perhaps it was crystal clear and evanescent, as if blown out of a soap bubble. The White Rabbit would hurry past, dropping his fan and gloves. Out of the dark shadows of the long hall all sorts of strange animals would come. What adventures there were behind the door only fifteen inches high, and which could be opened by the little golden key. But she must look at that glass table again. She must walk round it, and admire its fluted legs, and its clear shiny top. And then, with a contented sigh, the little girl would make a pencil mark to show how far she had read. The faint marks are still there, and so is the little three-legged glass table, for other children to look at and love.

## די ארומרינגלונג

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סיינס מאניטאר")

HIDDEN behind an uninteresting mid-Victorian apartment house, on historic Fairfax Street, in Alexandria, Virginia, stands a gem of early Colonial architecture—the home of John Carlyle. The house has a unique setting, being solidly built upon what was once an early seventeenth century fortification against the Indians. The dull approach, through the vacant hallways of the apartment house, is quickly forgotten at the sudden nearness of this masterpiece of architectural dignity.

What grandeur has, in former days, swept up those low broad stairs through its welcoming breadth of doorway! What gallants, beauties, and brave makers of history have been reflected in that old polished glass!

The spacious hallway leads directly through the center of the house to another doorway, equally lovely, opening upon a broad terrace. From the low railing one looks down into a formal garden, made exquisite by the brilliance of roses, delphinium, larkspur, hollyhocks, phlox, and verbenas—the whole bordered by quaint boxwood and an old brick path. In former days a clear sweep of lawn led down to the Potomac. One is loath to hurry away from the perfume of magnolias, up to the first floor of the house, where one's reminiscences may be further pursued in the blue room.

Here, in 1755, there was held the famous "Conference of Governors"—a council between General Braddock, commander of the British forces in America, and the Governors of the Colonies. It was then that they discussed plans to act against the allied forces of the French and Indians.

Of course, George Washington was present, then only a lieutenant, and, knowing well whereof he spoke, he strongly advised General Braddock against his unsuccessful Indian campaign. Thirty years later, in the same room Washington, now a general, held a conference with the Governors of Maryland and Virginia, for the purpose of determining a boundary line between the two commonwealths. Each room in the old Carlyle House breathes history and romance, but nothing more bespeaks welcome than the great and stately front door.

בשעת דער וואלד-אויפהעקער גוט אבשניג אונז, אין אימער שפרעכען צו וועלען פליטונג ארבויטער, אין לעכען א לעבען וואָס איז שייך צו דעם גלויבען וואָס מיר אויבן אונז, וועלען מיר גלויבן דערלעבען צו זעהן אז אונזערע מענשליכע-ארומרינג-לונג וועט זיך פערבעסערן אין דער מאָס וואָס אונזער גויסטיגער פערשטאנד פערגרעסערט זיך. מהם. עדדי שרויבט אין דעם קריסטשען סיינס מעקסם-בוך, „וויסענשאפט "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. און גלויבט מיט א שליסל צו די הויליגע שריפטען." (זי. 270, 271). אז „דער לעכען פון קריסטוס יעזוס איז גוט געווען קיין סם, נאר עס איז יע געווען דער רעזולטאט פון זיין גויסטיגקייט. אין זיין לעכען האבען די זיינען פון דער וואהרהייט ארומגעשפרעאט און פילע פרוכט ארויס-געבראכט."

דורכאויס דעם לעכען פון א ערנסט פון וואלד-בויער, טוט דער וואלד-אויפהעקער אויפרהויפט אכטונג געבען אויף די יענע בויער וואָס וועלען שפעטער ווערען די בויער פון דער צוקונפט. די לעפעט ערטער וועט נאר גוט ארויסקומען אזוי לאנג ווי די ארומרינגלונג וואו די בויער האבען זיך אנווינקלט איז גוט פערשטאנד אויסגעקלבען געווארען און כסדר אפשוין קולט און אפגעהיט. אין דער מאָס פון אונזער באגריף און אויסאבונג פון די וואונדערבארע וואהרהייטען פון קריסטשען סיינס, גלויבען מיר מעהרער גלוק אפגעשפיגלט אין אונזער ארומרינגלונג ווען מיר וועלען עהאלטען „א מאשטל פון לויב פאר א מוקעל געמיטה." דאן וועלען מיר פאָרערען אונזער אָפּשיין צום הימל אויבן צו וועלען אָנגערופען בויער פון גערעכטיגקייט, א פלאַנצונג פון יהוה, כדי ער זאל פערהערליכט ווערען."

(The Christian Science Publishing Society).

## Walter Pater's Simplicity

To any one introduced to him for the first time he at once gave the impression of great gentleness and sympathy. There was nothing awe-inspiring about him but his reputation. His low, deferential voice, his shy smile, the delicate phrasing of his sentences, his obvious interest in the temperament of his companion, gave the feeling of great and sincere humility. He was, too, singularly easy and accessible; he had no desire to keep a conversation in his own hands, or to claim attention for his opinions. He had rather a delicate power of encouraging confidence and frankness.

One realized at once that one was in the presence of a man of subtle sensibilities, anxious, not of set purpose but from considerate instinct, to do the fullest justice to the feelings of his companion, and to give him his undivided attention. This came from a fine simplicity of nature, from a character that made no egotistical demands; he seemed to expect and to require little from life, but to be full of a quiet gratitude for such delight as came naturally in his way. . . .

He was shy in large mixed assemblies, but his shyness did not make him silent or abrupt. He was apt to talk, gently and persistently, of trivial topics, using his conversation rather as a shield against undue intimacy. People on first meeting him were sometimes struck with the extraordinary conventionality of his manners and conversation in society; but this almost oppressive suavity melted into a gentle and sympathetic kindness on further acquaintance. A friend, writing to Miss Pater . . . spoke of "his kindness, his sweetness, his gentle and amiable wearing of all his great gifts, his happy and gracious willingness to give all around him the enjoyment of them."—A. C. BENSON, in "Walter Pater."

## Environment

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

IN ATTENDING to the needs of his woodlands, the forester looks upon the trees as members of a community. The field naturalist studies the relationship of a plant to its companions. A tree cannot be regarded as an isolated thing; its needs, its life, and the regeneration of its kind can best be known by studying its companion plants, even to the smallest herbs. One group of plants may indicate to the forester that, according to material theories, the ground is too wet for the proper growth of the tree he is interested in, while others will show clearly that the ground is too dry or is chemically unsuitable; hence, he must look for a better environment for his plants. If we look upon our environment as material, existence must indeed seem to be an endless struggle against the evils and injustices of mortality. Fortunately for us, Christian Science has made it clear that our real environment is spiritual.

As the smallest herbs may indicate good or bad conditions for forest trees, so do the small tendencies in our thinking indicate our mental state. The perfect environment can be realized only by the constant tending of our thought-processes. The elimination of unworthy thoughts can be brought about only by filling our mental storehouse with good, and this cannot be done in a day. Mrs. Eddy admonishes (Miscellaneous Writings p. 343), "The weeds of mortal mind are not always destroyed by the first uprooting." And she continues, "Watch their reappearing, and tear them away from their native soil, until no seedling be left to propagate—and rot."

As the study of languages requires the thorough drilling of one's memory and thought-processes before the words come naturally to the lips, so in our mental outlook on life the helpful, loving, Christlike thought, constantly introduced, will replace petty material thinking. As a result of improved thinking, our environment will proportionately manifest good, and ill-health and inharmony will disappear.

The herbs and shrubs which the forester looks for and hopes to find are those which he associates with a robust and healthy crop of first-class trees. Our Master said of human lives, "By their fruits ye shall know them." Let us, therefore, scan our thinking and our actions as the forester scans his forest floor, and strive to realize our true spiritual environment. The Psalmist declares, "Those that be planted in the house of the Lord shall flourish in the courts of our God."

How often the difficulties of life are increased by our trying to thrust ourselves into positions which we think more desirable than those we are occupying! To one whose thoughts are sown with seeds of discontent, the other man's job and the other man's income seem better than his own. Let us beware lest by forcing ourselves forward we become rashly transplanted exotics, unhappy in an unsuitable environment. If we do the work which is ours, and strive to become sturdy workers, living lives indigenous to the good soil of the faith we practice, our human environment will improve in proportion as our spiritual understanding increases. "The life of Christ Jesus was not miraculous, but it was indigenous to his spirituality,—the good soil wherein the seed of Truth springs up and bears much fruit" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 270, 271).

All through the life of a crop of forest trees, the forester has to help those that are to be the trees of the future. The final crop will be a good one only if the environment has been rightly chosen and steadily protected and improved. As we understand and put into practice the wonderful truths of Christian Science, we shall find harmony increasingly manifested in our environment. When we have received "the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness," then can we claim our Godgiven right to "be called trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord, that he might be glorified."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.)

## The Excellence of Cooper

His strength lies in the description of scenes, in the narration of events. In the best of these he has had no superior, and very few equals. . . . His best works are a moving panorama, in which the mind is no sooner sated with one picture than its place is taken by another equally fitted to fix the attention and to stir the heart. The genuineness of his power, in such cases, is shown by the perfect simplicity of the agencies employed.

There is no pomp of words; there is an entire lack of even the attempt at meretricious adornment; there is not the slightest appearance of effort to impress the reader. In his portrayal of these scenes Cooper is like nature, in that he accomplishes his greatest effects with the fewest means. If, as we are sometimes told, these things are easily done, the pertinent question always remains, why are they not done. . . .

He had neither the skill nor power to draw the varied figures with which Scott, with all the reckless prodigality of genius, crowded his canvas. Yet in the gorgeous gallery of the great master of romantic fiction, alive with men and women of every rank in life and of every variety of nature, there is, perhaps, no one person who so profoundly impresses the imagination as Cooper's crowning creation, the man of the forests. It is not that Scott could not have done what his follower did, had he so chosen; only that as a matter of fact he did not. Leather-Stocking is one of the few original characters, perhaps the only great original character, that American fiction has added to the literature of the world.—THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY, in "James Fenimore Cooper."

## A New Kind of Bird

Flying, in 1903, did not mean specially constructed helmet, leather coat, parachute, and goggles. Wilbur Wright, in cloth cap and his working clothes, climbed onto the lower wing of the plane. The pilot was to lie prone, as in the gliders. A kind of "cradle" fitted his hips; by its movement he manipulated the flexible wings and the rudder. In one hand he gripped the elevator lever. The motor clattered and roared. Everything was ready.

Wilbur released the catch by which the restraining wire was held, and with a rush the machine darted forward. . . .

The landing was disastrous. The left wing swung down too late for Wil to regain balance by use of the rudder, and wing-warping, and scraped along the ground. The machine swung around, dug the skids into the sand and broke one of them. Other minor parts of the framework were broken. Flying was ended for that day.

But it took more than that to discourage Wil and Orv Wright. . . .

Late in the afternoon of December 16th, two days later, the skid and other damaged parts were repaired and final adjustments were being made. The machine was standing on the track in front of the shed which had been built for it, and Wilbur and Orville, by themselves, were working over it. A stranger, a man who had never seen the curious craft before, came past. Silently he surveyed the machine from this side and that. At length he spoke:

"What kind o' contraption you makin'?"

One of the brothers looked up. Wil and Orv were always glad to answer questions.

"It's a flying machine—an airplane."

The man squinted his eyes. It was a new kind of bird to him.

"You mean it goes up in the air? You ain't really goin' to *fly* in it?"

"Just what we think we're going to do," laughed the other, "if we get a suitable wind tomorrow."

The stranger stared. He stroked his chin, swept his glance over the maze of wing and wire, and gulped.

"Wal," he commenced, "looks to me 's if she oughta fly, er somethin' —if she gits a—a suitable wind."

Then, shaking his head, he went on. And Wil and Orv stopped work to chuckle.—MITCHELL V. CHARNLEY, in "The Boys' Life of the Wright Brothers."


SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

by MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Library Edition, cloth | $3.00 |
| Vest Pocket Edition, khaki sheep, Bible paper | 3.00 |
| Vest Pocket Edition, black morocco, Bible paper | 3.50 |
| Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition | 4.00 |
| Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper | 5.00 |
| Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins | 8.50 |
| Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper | 11.50 |
| Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols. | 12.50 |

FRENCH TRANSLATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Library Edition, cloth | $3.50 |
| Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper | 4.50 |
| Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper | 7.50 |

GERMAN TRANSLATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Library Edition, cloth | $3.50 |
| Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper | 4.50 |
| Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper | 7.50 |

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

*Address orders and make remittances payable to*

HARRY I. HUNT
*Publishers' Agent*
107 Falmouth St., Boston, U. S. A.

# STOCKS MOVE ABOUT IN AN ERRATIC WAY

## After Showing Considerable Resistance Prices Weaken at Close

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—The stock market weakened toward the close of a dull session today after showing considerable resistance during the earlier trading.

General Motors, off a point to a new low, was a feature. American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Air Reduction and Union Carbide lost 2.

Eastman, Kresge, du Pont and Norfolk & Western dropped 3. Coca-Cola tumbled more than 7.

Sales approximated 1,500,000 shares.

The temporary abandonment of the gold standard by Norway and Sweden had been expected, in view of their close financial relationship with London. News that the step had actually been taken was somewhat unsettling to the market for foreign dollar bonds of these countries, although, as in the case of the British dollar bonds, they are payable in gold dollars and technically not affected.

### Coppers Are Better

The better tone in the copper shares may have been partly attributable to reports of better foreign buying of the metal, as the erratic fluctuations in currencies appeared to prompt a desire to place some funds in commodities which are below production costs, or thoroughly deflated. Nevertheless, the copper futures market in London turned reactionary. The silver market held about unchanged today, as speculative enthusiasm seemed to have been chilled by the abrupt action in the metal late last week.

The stock market turned dull, as selling inspired by last week's unsettlement appeared to have dried up, and professional traders were held in check by the stock exchange's rigid control of short selling. Bonds, however, continued to turn over in fair volume.

With returns fairly complete, it appears that the quarterly income tax payments which were due Sept. 15 will total about $267,000,000, compared with $498,500,000 for the like quarter of last year. An accumulated Treasury deficit from the start of the fiscal year, July 1, to Sept. 25, of about $367,000,000 is reported, bringing into sharp relief the problem of taxation.

### Bonds Irregular

The bond market declined irregularly today on moderate activity.

Foreign issues generally were lower, although the losses among them were not so severe as last week, when the selling pressure was heaviest. The decline in this group was ascribed to the decision of Scandinavian countries to go off the gold standard, notwithstanding that the possibility of such a development had been foreseen.

Italian 7s of 1951 were one of the most active bonds of the whole list and sold at one time 4 points lower than Saturday's close. They reached a new low level at 87. Rome 6½s dropped about 5 points on a heavy turnover. Danish 4½s of 1962 and the 6s of 1942 and Norwegian 5s of 1963 lost from 1 to 4 points, but the trading in them was dull much of the time.

Losses in other foreign obligations were more moderate. Sales of United Kingdom 5½s of 1937 approximated $500,000 at fractional recessions in the first hour and a half. The turnover in most other foreign issues consisted of a few small sales. Polish 6s of 1940 showed outstanding strength. Argentine 6s of May, 1861, jumped about 1 point on a few sales.

United States Treasury and Liberty Loans scored small irregular losses.

Among domestic corporate issues the industrial group showed the best resistance. With the exception of a sharp decline in Goodyear 5s of 1957 most of these obligations were unchanged or within slight fractions of the previous close.

Public utility and railroad bonds were more active than the industrials. Some of the larger losses appeared in Illinois Central 4¾s of 1966, Pacific Gas 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of May, 1952, and Southern 4s of 1956. Baltimore & Ohio 4½s of 1960 and Canadian Pacific debenture 4s made good gains.

## NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 6.03 | 6.03 | 5.95 | 5.96 | —.10 |
| December | 6.25 | 6.25 | 6.13 | 6.15 | —.11 |
| January | 6.34 | 6.35 | 6.23 | 6.24 | —.12 |
| March | 6.55 | 6.55 | 6.42 | 6.44 | —.12 |
| May | 6.75 | 6.75 | 6.61 | 6.61 | —.13 |
| July | 6.89 | 6.89 | 6.78 | 6.79 | —.10 |

Spots 6.10, down 10 points. Tone at close barely steady.

### New Orleans Cotton

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 6.02 | 6.02 | 5.91 | 5.91 | —.11 |
| December | 6.25 | 6.26 | 6.12 | 6.13 | —.22 |
| January | 6.35 | 6.35 | 6.22 | 6.22 | —.13 |
| March | 6.54 | 6.54 | 6.42 | 6.43 | —.08 |
| May | 6.72 | 6.72 | 6.59 | 6.49 | —.12 |
| July | 6.90 | 6.90 | 6.77 | 6.78 | —.11 |

Tone at close barely steady.

### Chicago Cotton

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 6.10 | 6.10 | 6.06 | 6.06 | —.10 |
| December | 6.35 | 6.35 | 6.24 | 6.24 | —.08 |
| January | 6.45 | 6.45 | 6.35 | 6.35 | —.12 |
| March | 6.63 | 6.63 | 6.53 | 6.53 | —.14 |
| May | .681 | 6.81 | 6.73 | 6.73 | +.06 |
| July | 7.00 | 7.00 | 6.90 | 6.90 | —.17 |

Tone at close barely steady.

### Liverpool Cotton

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 4.59 | 4.60 | 4.34 | 4.36 | —.34 |
| December | 4.56 | 4.56 | 4.37 | 4.37 | —.32 |
| January | 4.60 | 4.62 | 4.37 | 4.41 | —.30 |
| March | 4.66 | 4.67 | 4.45 | 4.47 | —.30 |
| May | 4.72 | 4.73 | 4.50 | 4.54 | —.28 |
| July | 4.77 | 4.77 | 4.53 | 4.60 | —.27 |

Spots 4.77, down 31 points. Tone at close quiet but steady. Sales 10,000; (American) 7100.

### Wool Top Futures

| | Open | Last | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|
| October | 66.00b | 66.50 | —3.50 |
| November | 65.00b | 68.00 | —2.00 |
| December | 66.10b | 65.50 | —2.50 |
| January | 67.00b | 65.00 | —3.00 |
| February | 67.00b | 65.00 | —3.00 |
| March | 66.00b | 65.00 | —2.50 |
| April | 65.00b | 65.00 | —2.50 |

b—Bid. Tone at close quiet.

### EAST INDIA RUBBER EXPORT

Crude rubber shipments by the Dutch East Indies during August amounted to 12,437 tons, compared with 25,293 tons in July, advices to the rubber exchange of New York state. Exports during August last year amounted to 23,063 tons.

# MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

| 1931 High | 1931 Low | Div. In $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last Sept. 26 | Last Sept. 28 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 62 | 31½ | .. | Abitibi pf | 200 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | .. |
| 106½ | 100 | 7 | Abraham & S pf | 110 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | .. |
| 23½ | 8 | 1 | Adams Express | 1300 | 8½ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 9¼ |
| 33½ | 22½ | 2 | Adams Millis | 400 | 27½ | 26½ | 26½ | 27½ |
| 109⅜ | 64¼ | 3 | Air Reduction | 2700 | 65¾ | 64¼ | 64½ | 65¼ |
| 10⅜ | 1¾ | .. | Airway Elec App | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 20¼ | 4 | .40 | Alaska-Juneau | 36200 | 15¾ | 14½ | 14½ | 14¾ |
| 9 | 5 | .. | Albany PW Pap | 100 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | .. |
| 12¾ | 3¼ | .. | Alleghany Corp | 6900 | 4½ | 3¾ | 4 | 4 |
| 50¼ | 8 | .. | Allegh pf ww xxx | 400 | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 10½ |
| 46¼ | 24 | 1.20 | Alleghany Steel | 450 | 25 | 25 | 25 | .. |
| 182¾ | 85 | 6‡ | Allied Chem | 7300 | 90 | 86½ | 86½ | 88 |
| 42¾ | 14½ | 2 | Allis Chalmers | 1400 | 16¼ | 14⅝ | 15⅝ | 16½ |
| 23 | 14½ | 2 | Amerada | 400 | 15½ | 14½ | 15½ | .. |
| 62¾ | 30⅜ | 3‡ | AmBank Note | 600 | 31 | 30½ | 30½ | .. |
| 38 | 28¼ | 2.40 | Am Brake S&F | 400 | 34¼ | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ |
| 124⅜ | 108⅛ | 7 | AmBrake S&F pf | 80 | 108½ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108½ |
| 129¾ | 77¼ | 5‡ | Am Can | 15100 | 79⅝ | 77¼ | 77½ | 78¾ |
| 38⅜ | 9¾ | 1 | Am Car & Fdry | 400 | 12¾ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 86 | 40 | 7 | Am Car & F pf | 100 | 48 | 45 | 45 | 46½ |
| 48⅝ | 34 | 3‡ | Am Chicle | 400 | 34½ | 34 | 34 | 35⅜ |
| 14½ | 5⅛ | .. | Am Com Alcohol | 900 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | 6¼ |
| 16 | 5 | .. | Am Encaustic T | 400 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 31¾ | 14¼ | .. | Am & For Pow | 8300 | 15⅞ | 14½ | 14⅝ | 15¼ |
| 90 | 49¼ | 6 | Am & For Pow 6 | 100 | 53⅝ | 51½ | 52¾ | .. |
| 100 | 55 | 7 | Am & For Pow 7 | 100 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 56 |
| 79½ | 25 | .. | Am & For Pw 2pf | 400 | 27½ | 26¾ | 27½ | 27¾ |
| 8 | 1 | .. | Am Hide & L | 200 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 30 | 10½ | .. | Am Hide & L pf | 100 | 15 | 15 | 15 | .. |
| 31⅝ | 12½ | 2 | Am Ice | 400 | 13 | 12½ | 12½ | 13½ |
| 26 | 6½ | .. | Am International | 1900 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¾ |
| 1¼ | ½ | .. | Am La France | 100 | ⅝ | ⅝ | .. | .. |
| 84¾ | 65 | 7 | Am Loco pf | 100 | 65 | 65 | 65 | .. |
| 23¾ | 5 | .. | Am Metal | 3400 | 8¾ | 7 | 8 | 7¾ |
| 39⅞ | 5 | .. | Am Nat Gas pf | 50 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5⅝ |
| 57¼ | 42½ | 3 | Am News | 140 | 43 | 42½ | 42½ | .. |
| 64⅞ | 18½ | 1 | Am Power & Lt | 1400 | 20½ | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 102 | 75 | 6 | Am P&L 6% pf | 400 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 78 |
| 85 | 58½ | 5 | Am P&L pf sta | 400 | 63¼ | 61½ | 61½ | .. |
| 26½ | 7½ | .60 | Am Radiator | 2400 | 8¾ | 8 | 8 | 8½ |
| 37⅜ | 12⅜ | .. | Am Rolling Mill | 3600 | 13¾ | 12⅝ | 12¾ | 13¾ |
| 66 | 30⅛ | 5 | Am Safety Razor | 400 | 32 | 32 | 32 | .. |
| 1⅝ | ⅜ | .. | Am Ship & Com | 100 | ½ | ½ | ½ | .. |
| 42 | 24¼ | 5 | Am Shipbuilding | 10 | 28 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 27 |
| 58½ | 19¾ | 2 | Am Smelt & Ref | 4400 | 28¼ | 25¼ | 25½ | 26½ |
| 102¾ | 72½ | 6 | Am Smelt&R 2pf | 100 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | .. |
| 138½ | 99½ | 7 | Am Smelt & R pf | 100 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 100 |
| 4½ | ⅜ | .. | Am Solvents & C | 100 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | .. |
| 31¼ | 9½ | 1 | Am Steel Fdries | 200 | 10¾ | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 48¼ | 37 | 2½‡ | Am Stores | 300 | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| 60 | 42 | 5 | Am Sugar Ref | 400 | 42¾ | 42 | 42 | 43 |
| 108½ | 96 | 7 | Am Sug Ref pf | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 201¾ | 135¼ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 15200 | 138½ | 135½ | 135¾ | 138 |
| 105 | 51 | 8 | Am Type Funders | 100 | 52 | 5 | 52 | .. |
| 80¾ | 30 | 3 | Am Wat W&E | 1400 | 13½ | 30 | 30¾ | 31 |
| 107 | 85 | 6 | Am Wat pf 6 | 100 | 85 | 85 | 85 | .. |
| 79 | 26 | 3 | Am WW&E ct | 800 | 27½ | 26 | 26½ | .. |
| 11⅞ | 5¼ | .. | Am Woolen | 400 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | 6¾ |
| 40 | 20⅝ | .. | Am Woolen pf | 400 | 27½ | 25⅝ | 26⅜ | 26½ |
| 8¾ | 3 | .. | Am Zinc Lead&S | 100 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3¼ |
| 43¼ | 15¼ | .. | Anaconda Cop | 14300 | 17 | 16½ | 16⅝ | 16¼ |
| 26¼ | 15½ | 1 | Anaconda Wire | 100 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | .. |
| 36 | 13 | 2.40 | Anchor Cap | 200 | 16 | 16 | 16 | .. |
| 18 | 8 | .. | Archer Daniels | 100 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | .. |
| 72 | 27 | 7 | Armour Del pf | 400 | 28½ | 28¼ | 28¼ | .. |
| 4½ | 1¼ | .. | Armour Ill A | 1400 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 3¾ | ¾ | .. | Armour Ill B | 900 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 9 | 3⅜ | .. | Arnold Constable | 100 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | .. |
| 29¾ | 12½ | 2½ | Asso Dry Goods | 400 | 13¼ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 13⅜ |
| 203⅜ | 105 | 10 | Atchison T & SF | 1300 | 116 | 111 | 111¼ | 113½ |
| 23⅜ | 11 | 1 | Atl Refining | 400 | 12 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ |
| 99⅞ | 82½ | 6 | Atlas Powder pf | 60 | 83 | 82⅞ | 83 | .. |
| 19½ | 5⅛ | 1 | Atlas Stores | 100 | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | .. |
| 295⅛ | 101½ | 4‡ | Auburn Auto | 400 | 118 | 108 | 108½ | 116½ |
| 28 | 18½ | 3 | Austin Nichols A | 320 | 18½ | 17¾ | 17¾ | .. |
| 6½ | 2¾ | .. | Aviation Corp Del | 1800 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |

—B—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27⅞ | 8 | .. | Baldwin Loco | 300 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8½ | 9 |
| 104½ | 51 | 7 | Baldwin Loco pf | 10 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 53 |
| 87⅞ | 31 | 5 | Balt & Ohio | 2900 | 36 | 33½ | 34 | 34½ |
| 14½ | 5 | .. | Barnsdall A | 1200 | 6 | 5½ | 6 | 6 |
| 81 | 47 | 4 | Beatrice Cream | 600 | 47 | 45 | 44 | 48 |
| 25½ | 14⅞ | 1 | Bendix Aviation | 4000 | 17⅜ | 16⅜ | 16½ | 16⅞ |
| 46¼ | 29 | 2 | Best & Co | 100 | 30 | 30 | 30 | .. |
| 70⅜ | 29¾ | 2 | Bethlehem Steel | 7100 | 32⅜ | 30¼ | 30¼ | 31½ |
| 23 | 8 | 1 | Blaw Knox | 400 | 11¼ | 10¾ | 11¼ | .. |
| 43 | 20¾ | 1½ | Bohn Alum & Br | 400 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 25¾ | .. |
| 66⅛ | 58¾ | 4 | Bon Ami A | 400 | 59½ | 58¾ | 58¾ | .. |
| 76½ | 43½ | 3‡ | Borden | 2600 | 45¼ | 44⅛ | 44¼ | 44⅜ |
| 30¾ | 11⅜ | 1 | Borg Warner | 1400 | 13½ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 13⅛ |
| 22¾ | 8¼ | 1½ | Briggs Mfg | 1200 | 10¼ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9⅞ |
| 69⅜ | 39¾ | 4 | Brooklyn Man T | 400 | 42¼ | 41 | 41 | 42 |
| 94¼ | 78¼ | 6 | Brooklyn M T pf | 100 | 78¼ | 78¼ | 78¼ | 79 |
| 129⅜ | 93½ | 5 | Brooklyn Un Gas | 200 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 95⅜ |
| 15 | 4½ | .. | Brunswick Balke | 200 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¾ | 4½ |
| 3⅜ | 3 | .. | Buda Wire Terminal | 200 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | .. |
| 114 | 90 | 7 | Bucyrus E pf | 50 | 90 | 90 | 90 | .. |
| 34⅞ | 8 | .. | Bucyrus E cv pf | 1300 | 9 | 8½ | 8½ | 9½ |
| 5⅜ | 2½ | .. | Budd Mfg | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. |
| 13 | 4½ | 1 | Budd Wheel | 1400 | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5½ | 5¾ |
| 153¼ | 57⅜ | 80 | Bulova Watch | 200 | 6¼ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | .. |
| 32½ | 18¼ | 1 | Burroughs Add | 2300 | 19½ | 18½ | 18½ | .. |
| 31 | 17 | 2½ | Bush Terminal | 100 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | .. |
| 104 | 68 | 7 | Bush Term deb | 10 | 68 | 68 | 68 | .. |
| 113 | 92½ | 7 | Bush T Bldgs pf | 10 | 96 | 96 | 96 | .. |
| 2¾ | 1⅛ | .. | Butte Cop & Zinc | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | .. |
| 20⅝ | 6¾ | .. | Butterick | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | .. |
| 69¾ | 15½ | .. | Byers | 1100 | 18½ | 17½ | 17⅝ | 18 |

—C—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 53 | 17½ | 2 | Calif Packing | 400 | 17½ | 17 | 17 | .. |
| 1⅜ | ⅛ | .. | Callahan Z & L | 1900 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 16⅜ | 7⅛ | 1 | Campbell Wy&C | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | .. |
| 43⅜ | 23½ | .. | Calumet & Ariz | 300 | 26 | 25 | 25¼ | 25 |
| 11⅜ | 4 | .. | Calumet & Hecla | 300 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4½ |
| 45⅜ | 17¾ | 3 | Canada Dry | 400 | 18½ | 18 | 18 | 18⅜ |
| 45⅞ | 14⅞ | 1¼ | Canadian Pacific | 3000 | 16¾ | 15¾ | 16 | 15⅞ |
| 25 | 17¾ | 1.60 | Cannon Mills | 400 | 19⅞ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 16 | 6 | .. | Capital Admin | 1400 | 7 | 6 | 6⅛ | 7 |
| 36⅜ | 28 | 3 | Capital Admin pf | 200 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 29 |
| 131½ | 42½ | .. | Case Thresh | 15500 | 45 | 43½ | 43¾ | 44⅞ |
| 116 | 53 | 7 | Case Thresh pf | 40 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70¼ |
| 52½ | 14¾ | 3 | Caterpillar Trac | 100 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 16 | 4 | .. | Celanese Corp | 100 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6½ |
| 37¾ | 14 | .. | Celotex Co pf | 60 | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅜ |
| 8¼ | 2½ | .. | Century Ribbon | 100 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 5 |
| 30⅛ | 9⅞ | 1 | Cerro de Pasco | 12600 | 16 | 15½ | 16 | 16¼ |
| 7¼ | 2¼ | .. | Certain-Teed | 100 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | .. |
| 23¼ | 3¼ | .. | Checker Cab Mfg | 300 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 54⅛ | 21¾ | 3 | Chesapeake Corp | 1400 | 23½ | 22⅛ | 22¼ | 23 |
| 46½ | 24½ | 2½ | Ches & Ohio | 2800 | 30 | 28¼ | 28⅞ | 28½ |
| 7⅞ | 3⅜ | .. | Chi & Gt West | 300 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4⅞ |
| 27⅞ | 13 | .. | Chi & Gt W pf | 600 | 18½ | 17¼ | 17¼ | 18 |
| 8⅞ | 3 | .. | Chi Mil & StP | 400 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | .. |
| 15⅜ | 4¾ | .. | Chi Mil & St P pf | 800 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | 5¾ |
| 45½ | 15 | 4 | Chi & N'western | 900 | 17½ | 16⅜ | 16⅝ | 16¾ |
| 15⅛ | 4¾ | .. | Chi Pneu Tool | 200 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | 5 |
| 25 | 15⅝ | .. | Chi Pneu T pf | 200 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16 |
| 65½ | 20 | .. | Chi Rock Isl & P | 400 | 30½ | 29 | 29 | .. |
| 101 | 50 | 7 | Chi R I & P 7% | 200 | 55 | 55 | 55 | .. |
| 23 | 8 | 3 | Chi Yellow Cab | 100 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 12 |
| 12¾ | 9½ | .. | Chickasha Cot O | 300 | 10½ | 9¾ | 10 | 12 |
| 33¾ | 9¾ | .. | Childs Company | 800 | 12½ | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 25⅞ | 12½ | 1 | Chrysler | 10600 | 13⅞ | 12¾ | 13 | 13⅞ |
| 37⅜ | 27 | 3.60‡ | City Ice & Fuel | 200 | 30 | 29¼ | 30 | 30 |
| 90 | 70¼ | 6½ | City Ice & F pf | 20 | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ | .. |
| 4⅜ | 1 | .. | City Stores | 200 | 1⅞ | 1½ | 1⅞ | .. |
| 22⅞ | 12 | 1 | Claark Equipment | 100 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | .. |
| 105 | 77 | 7 | Cluett Pbdy pf | 100 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | .. |
| 70 | 113¼ | 7.50 | Coca Cola | 14200 | 118 | 112 | 112 | 120 |
| 53½ | 50½ | 3 | Coca Cola A | 100 | 52 | 51⅞ | 51⅞ | .. |
| 50½ | 32½ | 2½ | Colgate-Palm-P | 500 | 32¾ | 32¼ | 32½ | 32¾ |
| 104½ | 88 | 6 | Colg-Palm-P pf | 100 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | 92 |
| 17½ | 8 | 1 | Collins & Aikman | 100 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | .. |
| 45⅞ | 19⅞ | 2‡ | Columbia Gas | 7800 | 21⅜ | 20½ | 20½ | 20⅝ |
| 109½ | 91⅛ | 6 | Columbia G pf A | 200 | 91⅞ | 91⅛ | 91⅜ | 92 |
| 111⅜ | 45⅛ | 5 | Columbian Carb | 1000 | 48 | 45¾ | 45¾ | 46½ |
| 16⅜ | 3½ | .56 | Columbia Graph | 400 | 4¾ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4⅜ |
| 23¼ | 9 | 1 | Comm Credit | 1000 | 11⅝ | 8 | 8 | 11½ |
| 40 | 21 | 2 | Comm Cred pf B | 60 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | .. |
| 34 | 16¼ | 2 | Comm Inv Tr | 200 | 17 | 16½ | 16½ | 17⅞ |
| 106 | 99½ | 6½ | Comm I Tr 6½% | 50 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | .. |
| 21½ | 9⅞ | 1 | Comm Solvents | 2100 | 11½ | 11 | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 12 | 4⅞ | .40 | Comwith ¾ So | 16200 | 5¾ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5⅝ |
| 100¾ | 75 | 6 | Comwith &S 6pf | 300 | 75¼ | 75 | 75 | 79 |
| 34½ | 29 | 2 | Conde Nast Pub | 200 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | 30 |
| 14¾ | 6⅞ | 1 | Congoleum Nairn | 800 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | 11¾ |
| 15 | 3¾ | .. | Consol Film Ind | 200 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 6 |
| 18⅞ | 9¾ | 2 | Consol Film 1 pf | 300 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 109⅜ | 71½ | 4 | Consol Gas | 8800 | 74 | 71⅝ | 71⅞ | 72⅝ |
| 107 | 100½ | 5 | Consol Gas pf | 300 | 101⅛ | 100 | 100 | 101¼ |
| 42½ | 20 | 6 | Consols Ry Cu pf | 100 | 22 | 22 | 22 | .. |
| 1¾ | ¼ | .. | Consol Textile | 1700 | ¾ | ½ | ½ | ⅝ |
| 8½ | 2½ | .. | Container A | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | .. |
| 30 | 5½ | .. | Cont Baking A | 100 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6⅞ |
| 3⅜ | ⅞ | .. | Cont Baking B | 200 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1 |
| 62¾ | 38⅛ | 2½ | Cont Can | 500 | 39 | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | 39 |
| 51⅞ | 23⅜ | 2.40 | Cont Insurance | 400 | 25 | 24½ | 24½ | 25¾ |
| 4½ | 1⅛ | .. | Cont Motors | 400 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 12 | 5 | .. | Cont Oil | 900 | 7⅛ | 6½ | 6½ | 6⅝ |
| 12 | 1½ | .. | Cont Shares | 1200 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 2 |
| 113¾ | 43¼ | 3 | Corn Products | 1300 | 47 | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 44½ |
| 152½ | 140⅛ | 7 | Corn Prod pf | 30 | 140 | 140 | 140 | .. |
| 18 | 5 | .. | Coty | 600 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¾ | 4½ |
| 34½ | 20 | 2‡ | Cream of Wheat | 200 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21 |
| 63 | 30⅜ | .. | Crucible Steel | 300 | 33½ | 33¼ | 33½ | .. |
| 106 | 60½ | 7 | Crucible Steel pf | 10 | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | 62 |
| 2⅜ | ⅜ | .. | Cuban Cane Pr | 200 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | .. |
| 48⅞ | 35¾ | 4 | Cudahy Packing | 100 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 100 | 58 | .. | Curtis Publishing | 100 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 118¾ | 100 | 7 | Curtis Pub pf | 200 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 57⅛ | 17⅜ | .. | Curtis-Wright | 3000 | 2⅞ | 2 | 2 | 2½ |
| 8½ | 2¾ | .. | Curtis-Wright A | 500 | 3 | 2¾ | 3 | 3 |
| 107 | 85 | 8 | Cushman 8% | 10 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 86 |
| 41 | 12½ | .. | Cutler Hammer | 100 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | .. |

—D—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | 5½ | .. | Davison Chem | 200 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5½ | 5⅝ |
| 22 | 13⅞ | 1.40 | Deere & Co pf | 100 | 15 | 15 | 15 | .. |
| 157¼ | 96 | 9 | Del & Hudson | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 102 | 29½ | 4 | Del Lack & W | 400 | 35 | 34½ | 35 | 34⅝ |
| 45¾ | 10½ | .. | Denver R G pf | 100 | 11 | 11 | 11 | .. |
| 195 | 130¾ | 8 | Detroit Edison | 300 | 133 | 131 | 131 | .. |
| 23 | 14 | 1 | Diamond Match | 400 | 15 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 15¾ |
| 28½ | 24⅜ | 1½‡ | Diamond M pf | 200 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 24½ |
| 13⅛ | 8¼ | .. | Dome Mines | 800 | 9 | 8½ | 8⅝ | 9 |
| 21¼ | 12⅛ | 1.25 | Douglas Air | 700 | 13 | 12⅜ | 13 | .. |
| 107 | 65⅜ | 4 | Du Pont de Nem | 11600 | 67⅝ | 64½ | 64½ | 68 |
| 124¾ | 116 | 6 | Du Pont deb | 100 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 116 |
| 107½ | 102 | 5 | Duquesne Lt pf | 400 | 106 | 105 | 106 | .. |

—E—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13¼ | 4 | .. | Eastern Roll Mill | 200 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | .. |
| 185¾ | 103¾ | .. | Eastman Kodak | 8100 | 109⅜ | 103¾ | 104 | 108 |
| 21⅞ | 7¼ | 1.60 | Eaton Axle & Spg | 1400 | 9 | 8½ | 8½ | 9 |
| 89 | 55½ | 4 | Edison El pf | 100 | 58 | 54 | 54 | 58 |
| 74⅜ | 7⅞ | 4 | Elec Auto-Lite | 3100 | 28⅝ | 27 | 27⅞ | 28 |
| 110 | 98 | 7 | Elec Auto-L pf | 30 | 99¼ | 99 | 99 | 99¼ |
| 4½ | 2 | .. | Elec Boat | 400 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 2 |
| 9⅞ | 2¼ | .. | Elec & M Ind | 1200 | 4 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 4¼ |
| 60¾ | 23¼ | 1 | Elec Pow & Lt | 4700 | 25 | 23½ | 23⅝ | 24 |
| 108⅛ | 79 | 7 | Elec Pow & L pf | 400 | 80 | 79 | 79 | 80¼ |
| 98¼ | 71 | 6 | El Pw&L 6% pf | 300 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 71 |
| 66 | 30 | 4 | Elec Stor Battery | 300 | 35 | 34½ | 34½ | 35 |
| 43⅜ | 30 | 7 | Endicott Johnson | 100 | 35 | 35 | 35 | .. |
| 115 | 102½ | 7 | Endicott John pf | 200 | 108¾ | 108⅝ | 108¾ | .. |
| 91 | 84⅛ | .. | Enginrs PS 5½ pf | 100 | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60¼ | .. |
| 30¾ | 10⅜ | .. | Erie RR | 200 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 14⅜ |
| 12¾ | 3½ | .. | Eureka Vacuum | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4¾ |

—F—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 43 | 4½ | .. | Fairbanks pf | 50 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | .. |
| 29⅜ | 5 | 1.60 | Fairbanks Morse | 400 | 7¼ | 5 | 5 | .. |
| 109⅞ | 55½ | 7 | Fairbanks M pf | 60 | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | 58 |
| 27⅞ | 15½ | .. | Fed Dept Stores | 100 | 17 | 17 | 17 | .. |
| 7⅞ | 4 | .40 | Fed Motor Tr | 200 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 30 | 11 | 2.40 | Fed Water Serv | 100 | 13½ | 12¾ | 13¼ | 13 |
| 56¼ | 25⅜ | 2.60 | Fidelity Phe F In | 500 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 26⅝ |
| 22⅞ | 12 | 1 | Firestone T & R | 400 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15¼ |
| 66⅛ | 56 | 6 | Firestone T&R pf | 100 | 58½ | 58⅛ | 58½ | 58¼ |
| 63 | 41 | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 100 | 48½ | 48¼ | 48½ | .. |
| 7 | 1¼ | .. | Fisk Rubber | 500 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | .. |
| 3 | ½ | .. | Fisk Rub 1pf | 90 | 1½ | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 3½ | ½ | .. | Fisk R 1pf cv | 100 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | .. |
| 102½ | 96½ | 6 | Florsheim S pf | 2000 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | .. |
| 31¾ | 12 | 1½ | Food Mach | 100 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | .. |
| 64½ | 13 | 2 | Foster-Wheeler | 1600 | 14½ | 13 | 13 | 15 |
| 23½ | 18 | .. | Fourth Nat Inv | 700 | 22 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 20⅞ |
| 38⅜ | 9 | 4 | Fox Film A | 1400 | 9½ | 9 | 9½ | 9 |
| 75 | 67 | 7 | Franklin Sim pf | 10 | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69½ |
| 42¼ | 17 | 3 | Freport Texas | 500 | 19 | 18½ | 18½ | 18¼ |

—G—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6⅜ | 2¼ | .. | Gabriel Snub A | 200 | 2⅜ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 2½ |
| 60 | 27½ | 5 | Gamewell | 40 | 27½ | 26 | 26 | 27½ |
| 73⅛ | 47⅛ | 4 | Gen Am Trk Car | 300 | 38¼ | 37½ | 37½ | 38½ |
| 47 | 11 | 3 | Gen Asphalt | 100 | 12⅜ | 11¼ | 11½ | 11 |
| 25⅜ | 16½ | 3 | Gen Baking | 200 | 17½ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | .. |
| 104 | 98 | 8 | Gen Baking pf | 100 | 108 | 105 | 105 | .. |
| 89 | 26 | 4 | Gen Bronze | 100 | 4½ | 4 | 4 | 4¾ |
| 4¾ | 1¼ | .. | Gen Cable | 100 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | .. |
| 35½ | 7 | .. | Gen Cable A | 100 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11½ |
| 85 | 17 | .. | Gen Cable pf | 40 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 54¾ | 29½ | 1.60 | Gen Electric | 9300 | 31½ | 30½ | 30½ | 30⅞ |
| 13½ | 11½ | .60 | Gen Elec Sp | 400 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 15 | 2⅝ | .. | Gen Foods | 3300 | 40⅜ | 39 | 39 | 40½ |
| 8¼ | 3 | .30 | Gen Gas & E A | 1300 | 3½ | 3 | 3 | 3½ |
| 34¾ | 24⅜ | 2.02 | Gen Ital Edison | 100 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24¾ |
| 50 | 25 | 3 | Gen Mills | 400 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ |
| 100¼ | 95 | 6 | Gen Mills pf | 100 | 95½ | 95 | 95 | 96 |
| 48 | 28⅝ | 3 | Gen Motors | 20700 | 37⅞ | 36½ | 36⅝ | 37¾ |
| 103⅝ | 95 | 6 | Gen Mot 5% pf | 100 | 96 | 95 | 96 | 

# STEEL TRADE ACTIVITY IS AT LOW RATE

## Holds at 30 P. C. of Capacity—Rail Buying Poor —Prices Steady

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Operations in the steel industry continue to hover under 30 per cent of capacity which corresponds with the rate prevailing at Labor Day, the slowest pace for the year to date.

The steel situation is not without its improvement here and there but there are not enough such instances to give a very conclusive picture of improvement.

Wage cuts of 10 per cent were announced, effective Oct. 1, in accord with recent predictions. Some in the steel trade feel that the announcement will tend to stimulate steel business inasmuch as the clearing up of any element of uncertainty is often the signal for business resumption.

### Prices Hold Well

Undoubtedly steel buyers will try to use the wage cuts as a leverage for prying loose lower prices. The steel makers' answer is that profits still will be very precarious even with the lower wage scale.

Steel buyers will probably first devote their attention to those steel items which have not come down in price commensurate with other steel forms and other commodities. First coming to mind are the prices of steel rails and tin plate. Rails have been unchanged in price for many years and, in fact, have been much more steady than the pound sterling. Tin plate has been reduced in price more frequently than rails in recent years, though this item has been relatively high from a price standpoint alongside other steel items.

Prices of steel plates, shapes and bars are $5 a ton higher than the minimum price of 1921, whereas most steel items are $3 to $7 a ton under their low point for that postwar depression period. It might seem, therefore, that bars, plates and shapes might be somewhat vulnerable in any attack of the buyers. As for the present, iron and steel prices are holding remarkably well in the face of extreme dullness.

### Rail Buying Poor

The small interest being shown in steel rails for 1932 delivery is a keen disappointment to the steel trade. By this time of year some 500,000 tons of rails should have been inquired for or purchased, but now there is no more than 100,000 tons on the horizon and much of this is doubtful business. For one thing, 20 per cent of the rail orders for 1931 delivery have not been specified and many rail mills have been closed down entirely.

The New York Central has been the principal steel purchaser among the carriers. It recently contracted for 2300 tons of bars, plates and shapes for the construction of 300 cars in its own shops at Avis, Penna. The Merchants Despatch will build 200 more cars for the Central, which will require an additional tonnage of steel.

Fabricated structural steel is kept active largely because of the large amount of live Governmental work. Buildings at Washington devoted to interstate commerce and again to the Post Office Department will require a total of 30,000 tons of steel. At Detroit a post office, court house and customhouse, all under one roof, will require several thousand tons of steel.

### Pig Iron Is Dull

Editorial comments on the cut in steel wages have usually been favorable to the action, considering the step as an inevitable adjustment. It has been pointed out that in the experience of the past the steel makers have apparently been more quick to give wage advances than they have been in making reductions. It has been estimated that the reductions will have reduced the cost of steel making by $1 a ton.

Business in pig iron is still on a very restricted scale. Large tonnage inquiries are very few and scattered. It is rumored that a 1000-ton inquiry is open in the New York district; that a sale of 1000 tons of low phosphorus pig iron was made at Pittsburgh; that an inquiry for 50 tons of malleable iron exists along the Atlantic seaboard.

The most cheerful development in iron is the increase in shipments this month over August, a condition noted at such widely scattered centers as New York, Pittsburgh and Chicago. In the last-named district sales of merchant pig iron this month are said to be 20 per cent ahead of those for last month.

The steel trade is not much impressed by the prospects in the automobile industry. It is being predicted that September production will have been under that of August and that October output will be even lower.

### Non-Ferrous Markets

The unusually warm weather has hindered sales in many lines where steel is an important raw material, such as hardware and heating equipment. Pig iron sellers have been commenting upon the fact that their sales will probably increase with the expected arrival of cooler weather in October.

The steel scrap markets have been without trends, but production and accumulation are light.

The behavior of the non-ferrous metals has been much affected by the suspension of the gold standard in the United Kingdom. Tin has declined to 23 cents a pound, which is close to the year's low of 22¾c. Silver rose to 31 cents an ounce Friday after swinging between 27½ and 28c per ounce during the latter part of the summer.

Demand for copper became brisker when custom smelters became willing to sell at 7 cents a pound for shipment over the first quarter of next year. Export sales were also brisk, total sales on Thursday having been 1300 tons, the highest for several days.

Lead has been one of the briskest of the metals. Zinc prices have yielded somewhat to 3.70c a pound, East St. Louis.

### BELL TELEPHONE OF PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28 — Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania has appropriated for new construction and service betterments $1,488,524, bringing appropriations for the year to date to $16,884,095.

# New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Adams Express 4s '48 | 80 | 80 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '44 | 53½ | 53 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '49 | 48½ | 48½ |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '50 | 38½ | 38 |
| Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37 | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030 | 57 | 56 |
| Amer I G Chem 5½s '49 | 79¾ | 76 |
| Amer Ice Co 5s '53 | 71 | 71 |
| Amer Inter 5½s '49 | 76¼ | 76 |
| Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42 | 13 | 12¾ |
| Amer Smelting 5s '47 | 99¾ | 99 |
| Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37 | 103¾ | 103¼ |
| Amer T&T 4½s '36 | 106 | 105½ |
| Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv | 115½ | 115⅜ |
| Amer T&T col 5s '46 | 106¾ | 106 |
| Amer T&T deb 5s '60 | 104½ | 104⅜ |
| Amer T&T 5s '65 | 104½ | 104 |
| Amer T&T deb 5½s '43 | 107¼ | 106¾ |
| Amer Type Founders 6s '40 | 101 | 101 |
| Amer WW & Elec 5s '34 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75 | 90 | 89½ |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 70 | 69½ |
| Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43 | 57½ | 55½ |
| Armstrong Cork 5s '40 | 91 | 90 |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 95⅝ | 94½ |
| Atch T&SF 4½s '48 | 107 | 107 |
| Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58 | 95 | 95 |
| Atlanta & Yadkin 4s '49 | 64 | 64 |
| Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52 | 75 | 75 |
| Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59 | 42 | 42 |
| Atl Refining deb 5s '37 | 99 | 98½ |
| Baldwin Loco 5s '40 | 101 | 101 |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48 | 92¼ | 91⅝ |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 | 94½ | 94 |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60 | 66 | 65 |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95 | 84 | 82½ |
| Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50 | 95⅜ | 85 |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48 | 103 | 102 |
| Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000 | 83⅝ | 83½ |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95 | 97 | 96⅜ |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B | 101½ | 101½ |
| Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C | 110½ | 110½ |
| Ben Ind Loan 6s '46 | 82 | 80 |
| Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| Beth Steel rfg 5s '42 | 100½ | 100 |
| Boston & Maine 5s '55 | 86 | 86 |
| Boston & Maine 5s '67 | 86½ | 83½ |
| Boston & Maine 4½s '61 | 82½ | 82½ |
| Bklyn-Man Tr ref 4s '68 | 91½ | 91 |
| Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49 | 106 | 106 |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81 | 104 | 104 |
| Bush Term con 5s '55 | 85 | 85 |
| Bush Term Bldg 5s '60 | 94 | 94 |
| Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38 | 90 | 90 |
| Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42 | 18 | 18 |
| Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54 | 85¼ | 85 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 86 | 84½ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '68 | 84½ | 84½ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '55 | 87½ | 84½ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 85½ | 83 |
| Can Nat Ry 5s '70 | 92 | 91 |
| Can Nat Ry 5s July '69 | 92½ | 91¾ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69 | 92¾ | 90 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 reg | 85 | 85 |
| Can North 4½s '35 | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| Can North deb 6½s '46 | 106 | 105½ |
| Can North deb 7s '40 | 102 | 101½ |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 65 | 62 |
| Can Pacific 4½s '46 | 77 | 77 |
| Can Pacific 4½s '60 | 77 | 77 |
| Can Pacific 5s '44 | 96½ | 95½ |
| Can Pacific 5s '54 | 84¾ | 83½ |
| Can Ill El & Gas 5s '51 | 93 | 93 |
| Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49 | 91½ | 91½ |
| Cen Pacific 5s '60 | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| Certainteed 5½s '48 | 47 | 46¼ |
| Ches & O cv 4½s A '93 | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| Ches & O gen 4½s '92 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Ches & O 4½s B | 92 | 92 |
| Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49 | 90 | 90 |
| Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58 | 94½ | 93½ |
| Chicago B & Q 4½s '77 | 98 | 98 |
| Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71 | 102 | 102 |
| Chicago Dist El 6s | 104 | 103½ |
| Chicago & East Ill 5s '51 | 19½ | 19½ |
| Chicago & Erie 5s '82 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Chicago Gt West 4s '59 | 57 | 56 |
| Chicago Gt West 5s | 84 | 84 |
| Chicago M&StP 4½s C | 82 | 82 |
| Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89 | 80½ | 79¾ |
| Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000 | 13¼ | 12½ |
| Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75 | 40½ | 37¾ |
| Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 | 69¾ | 68 |
| Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49 | 54 | 52¼ |
| Chicago & Nw 4½s C | 67½ | 67½ |
| Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037 | 74¾ | 74¾ |
| Chicago & Nw 6½s '36 | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34 | 80 | 80 |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A | 71¾ | 70½ |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60 | 58 | 57¾ |
| Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63 | 100 | 100 |
| Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63 | 105 | 105 |
| Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63 | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62 | 98¼ | 98⅛ |
| Chile Copper 5s '47 | 62 | 61 |
| Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A | 93 | 92⅜ |
| Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93 | 85 | 85 |
| Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77 | 82¼ | 81½ |
| Clev Un Term 4½s '77 | 97 | 97 |
| Clev Un Term 5s '73 | 105¼ | 105 |
| Clev Un Term 5½s '72 | 104⅜ | 104 |
| Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35 | 95 | 95 |
| Colo & So 4½s '80 A | 62½ | 62½ |
| Columbia Gas & E 5s deb '61 | 89½ | 88 |
| Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr | 92 | 92 |
| Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May | 91½ | 90 |
| Com Credit Co 5½s '35 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Com Credit Co 6s '34 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Com Inv Trust 5½s '49 | 90 | 94¾ |
| Comp Tabu Rec 6s '41 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Con Gas 4½s '51 | 100½ | 100 |
| Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50 | 25⅜ | 25⅜ |
| Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Consum Pow uni 5s '52 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Container Corp 5s ct '43 | 20½ | 20½ |
| Container Corp 6s '46 | 46 | 46 |
| Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47 | 81½ | 83 |
| Crown Will Paper 6s '51 | 83 | 82¾ |
| Crown Zellerbach 6s' ww '40 | 83 | 83 |
| Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50 | 4 | 4 |
| Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| Cuban Dom 7½s | 6 | 6 |
| Cumberland T&T 5s '37 | 103⅝ | 103⅜ |
| Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71 | 99 | 97¾ |
| Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43 | 93½ | 93½ |
| Del & Hudson 5½s '37 | 101¼ | 101 |
| Den & Rio G con 4s '36 | 79⅛ | 79 |
| Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55 | 36 | 35 |
| Den & Rio G GWn rfg 5s '78 | 42 | 42 |
| Detroit Ed 4½s D '61 | 100⅜ | 100 |
| Detroit Ed col 5s '33 | 102⅝ | 102¼ |
| Detroit Ed 5s '62 | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| Dodge Bros sf 6s '40 | 84 | 84 |
| Donner Steel rfg 7s '42 | 95 | 95 |
| Dul & I Range 5s '37 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 | 104 | 102¾ |
| East Cuba Sug 7½s '37 | 11 | 11 |
| Ed Ill NY 5s | 123½ | 123½ |
| East Tenn Va & Ga cn | 102½ | 102½ |
| Erie RR cv 4s A '53 | 57 | 57 |
| Erie RR ref 5s '67 | 58 | 56½ |
| Erie RR gen lien | 66½ | 65 |
| Erie RR gen 5s '75 | 57 | 56 |
| Fisk Rubber 8s '41 | 30 | 30 |
| Fla East Coast 5s '74 | 10⅞ | 9⅞ |
| Gen Am Inv 5s '52 | 84 | 84 |
| Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47 | 58 | 57 |
| Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37 | 102⅜ | 102 |
| Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39 | 88 | 87 |
| Gen Steel Castt 5½s '49 ww | 71 | 70 |
| Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 | 22 | 20 |
| Goodrich 6s '45 | 49⅜ | 49 |
| Goodrich 1st 6½s '47 | 88 | 87½ |
| Goodyear Tire 5s '57 | 84 | 83½ |
| Gotham S Hos '36 | 84 | 84 |
| Grank Tk Ry Can 6s '36 | 95⅝ | 92 |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40 | 102 | 100¾ |
| Great Northern 4½s '61 | 96 | 96 |
| Great Northern 4½s '76 D | 73 | 72 |
| Great Northern 4½s '77 E | 66 | 66 |
| Great Northern 5s '73 C | 83½ | 82½ |
| Great Northern gen 5½s B '52 | 90⅞ | 90⅞ |
| Great Northern 7s '36 A | 102⅜ | 101¾ |
| Hocking Valley con 4½s '99 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Hudson Coal 5s '62 | 45⅛ | 44 |
| Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57 | 66¾ | 66 |
| Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57 | 89½ | 89 |
| Humble Oil 5s '37 | 100½ | 100⅛ |
| Humble Oil 5½s '32 | 100⅝ | 100½ |
| Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56 | 105¼ | 104¼ |
| Ill Central 4¾s '66 | 51 | 48¼ |
| Ill Central 6½s '36 | 90 | 90 |
| Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63 | 52 | 52 |
| Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63 | 58 | 58 |
| Ill Steel deb 4½s '40 | 101¾ | 101¼ |
| Inland Steel 4½s A '78 | 87 | 87 |
| Inland Steel 4½s B '81 | 86½ | 86½ |
| Inter Hydro El 6s '44 | 52 | 51¼ |
| Inter Mar 6s cv rcts '41 | 63½ | 62 |
| Inter Match Corp 5s '47 | 60 | 58 |
| Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66 | 53 | 53 |
| Inter Rap Tran 5s stat '66 | 53½ | 52½ |
| Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 | 73¼ | 73¼ |
| Int Cement Corp 5s '48 | 75 | 75 |
| Int & G Nor 5s C '56 | 61 | 61 |
| Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52 | 71 | 71 |
| Int Mer Mar col 6s '41 | 52 | 51 |
| Int Paper 6s '55 | 42 | 40 |
| Inv Eq Corp 6s A | 67 | 67 |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52 | 52 | 51 |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39 | 68 | 67¼ |
| Int Tel & Tel 5s '55 | 61½ | 60⅞ |
| Int Tel & Tel cv 4½s reg | 67½ | 67½ |
| Kan City Pt&Mem 4s '36 | 81⅜ | 80⅝ |
| Kendall Co 5½s ww '48 | 50 | 50 |
| Kan City So rfg 5s '50 | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| Kan City Term 1st 4s '60 | 92½ | 92½ |
| Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80 | 95 | 95 |
| Kinney & Co 7½s '36 | 82½ | 82½ |
| Kresge Foundation 6s '36 | 101 | 100 |
| Lack Steel con 5s '50 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34 | 98 | 98 |
| Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C | 92 | 91 |
| L'Autaro 6s '54 | 15 | 13½ |
| Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003 | 68 | 69 |
| Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003 | 75 | 75 |
| Lehigh Val 5s 2003 | 90 | 90 |
| Lehigh Val Coal 5s '54 | 55 | 55 |
| Loew's Inc 6s '41 | 90 | 89½ |
| Long Island rfg 4s '49 | 92 | 91 |
| Louis Arkansas 5s '69 | 38 | 37¼ |
| Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52 | 103¼ | 102⅝ |
| L&N uni 4s '40 | 95 | 95 |
| L&N rfg 4½s C 2003 | 94 | 94 |
| Manhat Ry con 4s '90 | 41 | 40 |
| Marion Steam S 6s | 30 | 30 |
| McCrory Stores 5½s '41 | 91 | 91 |
| Metro Edison rfg 5s '53 | 103 | 103 |
| Midvale Steel col 5s '36 | 100 | 99½ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71 | 100 | 99½ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61 | 98⅝ | 98⅜ |
| Mo K & T adj 5s A 67 | 61 | 60¼ |
| Mo K & T pi 5s A '62 | 82 | 82 |
| Mo Pacific gen 4s '75 | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65 | 67½ | 67 |
| Mo Pacific 5s F '77 | 67 | 66½ |
| Mo Pacific 5s H '80 | 66⅜ | 66¼ |
| Mo Pac 5s I '81 | 66¾ | 66¼ |
| Mo Pacific 5½s '49 | 54¼ | 54 |
| Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39 | 69 | 69 |
| Nassau Elec con 4s '51 | 45½ | 45½ |
| Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48 | 95⅞ | 94⅝ |
| Nat Steel 5s '56 | 84 | 84 |
| New Eng T&T 4½s B '61 | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| New Eng T&T 5s '52 | 109½ | 109½ |
| N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B | 78¾ | 78¾ |
| N O T & M 5s B '54 | 42 | 42 |
| Newpt Cin Bge 4½s | 100 | 100 |
| NYC&HR deb 4s '34 | 98 | 98 |
| NYC&HR 4½s N | 85½ | 84½ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013 | 94½ | 94 |
| NYC&HR cv 6s '35 | 99 | 99 |
| NYC L SL cou 3½s '98 | 78½ | 78½ |
| NY Chi & StL 4½s '78 | 80¾ | 80 |
| NY Chi & StL 5½s '74 | 68¼ | 68 |
| NY City 4s '59 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| NY Dock Co 4s '51 | 69 | 69 |
| NY Edison 5s '44 | 105 | 105 |
| NY Edison rfg 6½s '41 | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| NY NH&H 4½s '67 | 82 | 82 |
| NY NH&H clt 6s '40 | 100½ | 100½ |
| NY NH&H cv 6s '48 | 102⅛ | 102 |
| NY Steam Corp 6s '47 | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| NY Tel gen 4½s '39 | 103⅝ | 103¼ |
| NY Tel rfg 6s '41 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| NY W'chester & B 4½s '46 | 73 | 73 |
| Niag Falls Pow 6s '32 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| Norf & W con 4s '96 | 96¼ | 96 |
| Norf & W PC&C 4s '41 | 99½ | 99½ |
| North Am Co 5s '61 | 88¾ | 87 |
| Nor Am Ed 5s C '69 | 92⅛ | 91 |
| Nor Am Ed 5½s '63 | 100 | 99¼ |
| Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47 | 109⅜ | 104½ |
| Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047 | 69⅜ | 69⅜ |
| Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97 | 90⅜ | 90 |
| Nor Pacific 6s B 2047 | 98 | 98 |
| Nor States Pow 5s A '41 | 102¼ | 102 |
| Nor States Pow 6s B '41 | 106 | 105¾ |
| Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46 | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43 | 103 | 103 |
| Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61 | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42 | 102½ | 102 |
| Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52 | 107⅛ | 106½ |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34 | 101⅞ | 101¾ |
| Paramount Public 5½s '50 | 65 | 65 |
| Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53 | 44 | 44 |
| Paramount Fam Las 6s '47 | 71 | 70 |
| Pathé Ex inc 7s '37 | 84 | 84 |
| Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41 | 50 | 50 |
| Penn Railroad con 4s '48 | 102 | 102 |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '70 | 80¼ | 79¾ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s '63 | 90 | 90 |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '81 | 91¼ | 90½ |
| Penn Railroad 5s '64 | 100 | 100 |
| Penn Railroad gen 5s '68 | 102½ | 102 |
| Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36 | 105 | 104⅝ |
| Penn Pow & Lt 4½s | 94 | 93¼ |
| Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Philadelphia Co 5s '67 | 95¼ | 93½ |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71 | 95⅝ | 94½ |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s 67 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Phil & Read C&I 5s '73 | 62½ | 62½ |
| Phil & Read C&I 6s '49 | 49 | 46¾ |
| Phil Railway 4s | 20 | 19¾ |
| Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43 | 103 | 102 |
| Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75 | 100 | 100 |
| Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60 | 78 | 77 |
| Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53 | 41½ | 40 |
| Pub Svc E&G 4s | 98¼ | 95½ |
| Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970 | 102 | 102 |
| Pure Oil 5½s '48 | 78 | 78 |
| Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53 | 70 | 70 |
| Revere Cop & Br 6s '48 | 75 | 75 |
| Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 | 20½ | 20¼ |
| Rochester Gas 5½s '48 | 104 | 104 |
| Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34 | 76 | 76 |
| St Louis & SF 4s A '50 | 52 | 50⅛ |
| St Louis & SF 4½s '78 | 35 | 33½ |
| St Louis SW 2d 4s '89 | 48 | 48 |
| San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43 | 83 | 83 |
| Seabd AL rfg 4s '59 | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| Seabd AL 6s A ct | 2 | 2 |
| Seabd AL 6s ct | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| Seabd AL con 6s '45 | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35 ct | 2 | 1¼ |
| Shell Pipe 5s '52 | 82⅜ | 82⅜ |
| Shell Union 5s' 47 | 66¼ | 66⅛ |
| Silesian Am Corp 7s '41 | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38 | 83 | 83 |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 87 | 85 |
| Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38 | 99½ | 97 |
| Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42 | 96¾ | 95½ |
| Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39 | 58¼ | 58¼ |
| Smith A O 6½s '33 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s' 41 | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| Southern Pacific col 4s '49 | 61 | 60¼ |
| Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55 | 91½ | 91 |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '68 | 79½ | 79½ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww | 80 | 79 |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '81 | 79¾ | 78¼ |
| Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77 | 91 | 90⅝ |
| Southern Pacific Ore 4s T | 92 | 92 |
| Southern Ry con 5s '94 | 100 | 99¾ |
| Southern Ry gen 6s '56 | 80½ | 80½ |
| Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54 | 105¾ | 104¼ |
| Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Stand Oil NY 4½s '51 | 100 | 99¾ |
| Stevens Hotel 6s '45 | 28⅜ | 28⅜ |
| Tenn Elec Power 6s '47 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47 | 48 | 48 |
| Texas Corp 5s '44 | 89 | 88¼ |
| Third Ave rfg 4s '60 | 48 | 46 |
| Third Ave 5s' 37 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43 | 32½ | 32¼ |
| Union El L & P rfg 5s '33 | 101 | 101 |
| Union Oil Cal 6s '42 | 101 | 101 |
| Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww | 80 | 80 |
| Union Pacific 1st 4s '47 | 97½ | 96½ |
| Union Pacific 4s '68 | 87 | 86½ |
| Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008 | 93 | 92½ |
| Union Pacific 4½s '67 | 94½ | 94½ |
| United Biscuit 6s '42 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| US Rubber Co 5s '47 | 62 | 61 |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 99½ | 98¼ |
| Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57 | 110 | 110 |
| Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww | 48¾ | 46 |
| Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47 | 56¼ | 55½ |
| Vanadium 5s | 64½ | 64 |
| Vertientes Sugar 7s '42 | 20 | 20 |
| Virginia Ry 5s '62 | 99 | 98¼ |
| Wabash RR 4½s '78 | 36¼ | 36 |
| Wabash RR 1st 5s '39 | 95 | 95 |
| Warner Quinlan 6s '39 | 39 | 38½ |
| Warner Bros Pict 6s '39 | 40½ | 40⅛ |
| Warren Bros 6s | 59½ | 58 |
| Western Electric 5s '44 | 104 | 104 |
| Western Maryland 4s '52 | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| Western Union 5s '51 | 99 | 98½ |
| Western Union col 5s '38 | 101½ | 101 |
| Western Union 6½s '36 | 107½ | 107¼ |
| Western Union 5s '60 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53 | 59 | 59 |
| White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww | 102½ | 102½ |
| Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33 | 97 | 97 |
| Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41 | 86¼ | 85¾ |
| Winchester R Arms 7½s '41 | 44 | 44 |
| Winchester R Arms 7½s '41 ct | 37 | 37 |
| Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A | 86½ | 85 |
| Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B | 56 | 56 |

### LIBERTY BONDS

| | High | Low | Sep28 | Last Sep26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st 4¼s '47 | 102.10 | 102.8 | | 102.17 |
| 4th 4¼s '38 | 104 | 103.14 | 103.14 | 104.5 |
| US 3½s '43 Mar | 100.12 | 100.6 | 100.6 | |
| US 3½s '43 June | 100.15 | 100 | 100 | |
| US 3½s '47 | 100.20 | 100.4 | 100.4 | 100.20 |
| US 3½s '49 | 99.15 | 99.11 | 99.11 | 99.15 |
| US 4s '54 | 105.9 | 104.28 | 105.3 | 105.4 |
| US 4¼s '52 | 109.16 | 108.30 | 108.20 | 109.4 |
| US 3s '55 | 98.18 | 98.10 | 98.10 | 98.19 |

### FOREIGN BONDS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 41 | 40 |
| Adriatic Elec 7s '52 | 82 | 82 |
| Antioquia 1st 7s '57 | 16 | 16 |
| Antioquia 7s A '45 | 21 | 20 |
| Antioquia 7s B '45 | 20½ | 20 |
| Argentine Gov 6s June '59 | 44 | 43½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59 | 44½ | 43¾ |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '60 | 43⅝ | 43⅝ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60 | 44 | 44 |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60 | 44 | 44 |
| Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61 | 44 | 43¾ |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '61 | 44½ | 44½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '58 B | 44⅞ | 44⅞ |
| Australia 4½s '56 | 35½ | 35 |
| Australia 5s '55 | 40 | 38 |
| Australia 5s '57 | 38 | 38 |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '57 | 52⅞ | 52⅞ |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '43 | 99⅞ | 98 |
| Austria Hydro 6½s | 60 | 60 |
| Bavaria (State) 6½s '45 | 33½ | 32½ |
| Belgium (King) 6s '55 | 91½ | 89½ |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 91 | 91 |
| Belgium (King) 7s '55 | 97 | 97 |
| Belgium (King) 7s '56 | 94 | 92 |
| Berlin (City) 6s '58 | 32 | 32 |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '51 | 38¼ | 38¼ |
| Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51 | 34¼ | 34¼ |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69 | 9 | 9 |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58 | 9 | 8 |
| Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| Bordeaux (City) 6s '34 | 100 | 100 |
| Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52 | 18 | 17¼ |
| Brazil 6½s '26-'57 | 22 | 19 |
| Brazil 6½s 27-'57 | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| Brazil (US) 8s '41 | 26 | 25 |
| Bremen 7s '35 | 40⅝ | 40⅝ |
| Budapest (City) 6s '62 | 30 | 30 |
| Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60 | 58 | 58 |
| Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov) | 24¼ | 23¼ |
| Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61 | 22 | 22 |
| Bulgaria 7s '67 | 23¼ | 21¼ |
| Bulgaria 7½s '68 | 35½ | 35½ |
| Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46 | 24¾ | 22 |
| Canada (Dom) 4½s '36 | 93¾ | 93 |
| Canada (Dom) 4s '60 | 83¾ | 83 |
| Canada (Dom) 5s '52 | 97 | 96 |
| Cauca Valley 7½s '46 | 25 | 23 |
| Chile (Bank) 6s '61 | 14 | 13⅞ |
| Chile (Bank) 6½s '57 | 16¾ | 16⅜ |
| Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61 | 29¾ | 29 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '60 | 14½ | 14 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept | 18 | 17 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '62 | 16½ | 16½ |
| Chile (Rep) 7s '42 | 22½ | 22½ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '63 | 15 | 15 |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47 | 28 | 27 |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '48 | 29 | 28½ |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47 | 31 | 31 |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct | 26 | 26 |
| Copenhagen Tel 5s '54 | 71 | 71 |
| Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51 | 40 | 40 |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53 | 78¾ | 75½ |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45 | 38 | 38 |
| Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59 | 24 | 23 |
| Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51 | 99¾ | 98¾ |
| Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Denmark (King) 4½s '62 | 61½ | 60 |
| Denmark (King) 5½s '55 | 90 | 90 |
| Denmark (King) 6s '42 | 80 | 80 |
| Deutsce Bk 6s ctfs '32 | 82¾ | 82 |
| Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40 | 54 | 52 |
| Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40 | 54 | 52 |
| Dresden 7s '45 | 46 | 45 |
| Duke Price Power 6s '66 | 89 | 83 |
| Dutch El 5½s Nov '53 | 91 | 91 |
| DutchEl sf 6s '62 | 90 | 90 |
| Estonia Bank 7s '67 | 45 | 45 |
| Fiat 7s 46 war | 78 | 78 |
| Finland (Rep) 6s '45 | 48 | 48 |
| Finland (Rep) 6½s '56 | 30 | 30 |
| Finnish B 6½s '54 | 69 | 69 |
| Framerican Dev 7½s' 42 | 98¼ | 96 |
| French (Rep) 7s '49 | 113½ | 113¼ |
| French (Rep) 7½s '41 | 118½ | 118 |
| German 7s '49 | 58½ | 58 |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38 | 45⅜ | 45½ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60 | 45 | 43½ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60 | 46 | 44 |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50 | 46 | 43¼ |
| Germ Gen Elec 6s '48 | 44½ | 44 |
| Germ Gen Elec 7s '45 | 51 | 49 |
| Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 | 38½ | 36 |
| Greek 6s' 68 | 58 | 55 |
| Hungary Ld Mtg B | 35 | 35 |
| Hungary Mun 7½s '45 | 33 | 26 |
| Hungary Mun 7s | 25 | 25 |
| Italian Pub Util 7s '52 | 71⅞ | 71⅞ |
| Italy (King) 7s '51 | 87¼ | 83 |
| Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50 | 64½ | 63⅞ |
| Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44 | 76 | 75¼ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65 | 91⅝ | 91 |
| Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54 | 102 | 101 |
| Jugoslavia Bk 7s

# ILLINOIS JOINS CAMPAIGN FOR CLEANER ROADS

## Practical Steps Toward Beautifying Highways Pointed Out by Expert

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO—The little family of states bent on improving their highway housekeeping has received a new member. Illinois through its garden clubs is considering the task of clearing up remains of discarded automobiles along her roadsides, rooting out excessive filling stations and "hot dog" stands and adding loveliness to her art gallery of outdoor beauty.

A 6000-mile tour of the State has just been completed by Mrs. Elizabeth B. Lawton, chairman of the National Council for Protection of Roadside Beauty, to see what recommendations could be made to improve the roadsides of Illinois. Already the Carolinas, Oregon, Washington and California have been traveled from corner to corner by Mrs. Lawton, who notes both the accomplishments and defects of a State in its roadside beauty plans and offers constructive help. These surveys are sponsored and largely financed by the American Nature Association as a part of its nature-conservation program.

Illinois is a good housekeeper because she picks up her rubbish regularly from her roadsides and stretches well her green carpet from fence to fence, according to Mrs. Lawton, who made her report at a Chicago meeting of Illinois garden clubs. Yet the State needs more trees along her rural roadways, and can well dispense with billboards and other disfigurations interfering with her highway beauty.

How to elimnate these blotches was practically discussed by Mrs. Lawton. She brought back photographs for the use of Garden Clubs to arouse public interest in improving the roadside situation. These illustrated how unsightly dumps, lack of planting and obtrusive signs were marring the beauty of the prairie State.

"The first practical step toward the whole problem," declared Mrs. Lawton, "is to get an enabling act through the State Legislature to permit county zoning. Only in this way can counties secure proper control of the uses of the land.

"County zoning is a new movement and still in its experimental stage. The idea has just begun in California. In the State of Maryland two counties are zoning to permit billboards only in industrial sections and to allow none along the roadsides. They are also zoning to permit only one sign on a place of business."

The outstanding need in Illinois is for planting of trees to hide poles and to screen wires, and to relieve the continuous straight ribbon of glaring pavement, according to Mrs. Lawton. She recommended an avenue of trees at the approach to towns, but suggested that in the rural sections occasional trees were probably more artistic and less expensive.

This planting enterprise already has the support of the state highway department and the welfare department. Nurseries have been started by the latter on institution grounds. Trees and shrubs not needed by the institutions are offered free of charge for public planting, which she thought was a very encouraging sign.

Speaking of the problem of roadside business especially along four-lane highways leading into Chicago Mrs. Lawton thought the number of these must be cut down to insure safety. The appearance, location and number of these roadside enterprises should be controlled not only for appearance but even more for safety.

"Your four-lane highways leading to Chicago are built to carry heavy traffic at high speed. Travel must be kept moving freely if such trunk lines are to be safe. Stopping, cutting in and out of line must be reduced to a minimum.

"Discarded automobiles are also causing along some of the lovely Illinois roads ugly blotches which should be eliminated. When 2,500,000 cars are to be junked this year in the United States, according to an estimate of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, it is time to decide where they are to be put."

# NEGRO BANKERS URGE EXPANSION

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25—The opportunities for the business expansion of Negro banks among members of their own race was the topic of the address of Mr. Morton J. Klank, vice-president of the Commercial National Bank and Trust Company of this city, yesterday afternoon, when he spoke to representatives of the National Negro Bankers' Association now holding its seventh annual meeting in this city, with representatives from 80 Negro banks, from all sections of the country, attending.

"The Negro population of the country has increased from 9,861,573 at the 1920 census," Mr. Klank said, "to almost 12,000,000 today. Consequently your prospective customers are increasing. You can help your customers in their business by giving them the message of proper spending and proper saving. Take every opportunity to explain to them the proper functions of your banks.

# MEXICAN ENTRIES ONLY 93 IN JULY

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 — The problem of immigration from Mexico to the United States has been solved according to a statement from the Department of State which indicates that only 93 natives of Mexico entered the United States during the month of July, 1931. During the same period, the statement said, information at the disposal of the department indicated the number of departures exceeded admissions by 45,086.

Of the 93 admitted 18 came in on visas permitting them to attend school in the United States, 27 were residents who are seeking naturalization, 18 were persons who had previously resided in the United States and 17 were wives and children of admitted aliens. The balance of 13 is said to include ministers of religion, professors and expatriated American women.

# Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Mrs. Mollie Drynan, Port Clinton, Ohio.
Miss Myrta Yensen, Sandusky, Ohio.
Mrs. Anna Hoffman, Sandusky, Ohio.
Mrs. Elnora A. McRitchie, Port Clinton, Ohio.
Miss Hannah M. Wright, Bangor, Maine.
Mrs. Martha Stoddard Schauman, Flint, Mich.
Frederick W. Schauman, Flint, Mich.
Christine Schauman, Flint, Mich.
Miss Amber E. Herrick, Flint, Mich.
John Seymour Terry, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Martha Dykhouse, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. Myrtle P. Clark, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Louise M. Geraghty, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Isabella Leedom, Schenectady, N. Y.
Mrs. Ethel F. Sheldon, Schenectady, N. Y.
Roy F. Sheldon, Schenectady, N. Y.
Mrs. Bertha E. Hall, Woonsocket, R. I.
W. Kelsey Hall, Woonsocket, R. I.
Herman W. Loos, Toledo, Ohio.
Daisy R. Loos, Toledo, Ohio.
Edward Riddle, Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. Julie Jay Riddle, Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. Doris L. Daniell, Meriden, Conn.
Mrs. Nettie B. Buckley, Bangor, Maine.
Mrs. Katherine L. Rouzee, Washington, D. C.
Abbie M. Clark, Meriden, Conn.
Mrs. P. J. Roberts, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary S. Williams, Longmeadow, Mass.
Mrs. Adda A. Neikirk, Washington, D. C.
Miss Irene Neikirk, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Rose Dykhouse, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. M. W. Strauss, New York, N. Y.
Hugh McMillan, Akron, Ohio.
Mrs. Grace M. Clary, Fargo, N. D.
Mrs. Laura E. Hendee, Wichita, Kan.
Mrs. Sarah V. Compton, Flint, Mich.
Mrs. Irma L. Noblin, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Margaret E. Brown, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Mary M. Mayo, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Jessie D. Stockford, Larchmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Jean Daggett Paul, Moorestown, N. J.
Mrs. Jessie E. Flanders, Holyoke, Mass.
Mrs. Adaline S. Reed, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Marie Stevens, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.
A. Moir Stevens Jr., Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.
Lewis O. Smith, Corapolis, Penna.
Gertrude M. Lewis, Cleveland, Ohio.
Lenore R. Howe, Erie, Penna.
Olive W. McMillan, Akron, Ohio.
MayBelle W. Wilks, Erie, Penna.
Mrs. Apphig Long, Akron, Ohio.
Mrs. Nettie S. Mott, Babylon, L. I., N. Y.
William H. H. Mott, Babylon, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. J. T. Simmen, Deal, N. J.
Jeanette Simmen, Deal, N. J.
Mrs. Margaret E. Tinsman, Lakewood, Ohio.
Mrs. Robert Brewster, Greensboro, N. C.
Elizabeth H. Reddall, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Mrs. Walter F. Reddall, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Mrs. Ann Dennis, Bogota, N. J.
Miss Dorothy A. Reddall, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Mrs. Emma Reich-Kark, Racine, Wis.
Mrs. Edward Lee Blimline, Bedford, N. Y.
Miss Ada Blimline, Bedford, N. Y.

SUNDAY

Bessie I. Millin, Providence, R. I.
John G. Derry, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. John G. Derry, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Pearl Canton, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. S. A. Brown Jr., Bronxville, N. Y.
Miss Dora April, Dallas, Texas.
Helen Herzberger, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Lillian Orth Phillips, Boston, Mass.
Caroline Lee Cathran, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Maud B. Rohrer, Kew Gardens, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Jean Flamhalt, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Vivian Flamhalt, Wellesley, Mass.
Mrs. Harry Flamhalt, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Ida E. Sweetser, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Florence L. Loring, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. F. Humphreys, San Francisco, Calif.
Miss G. Knight, San Francisco, Calif.
Miss Bertha Gladstone, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. Dora B. Gladstone, Jersey City, N. J.
Miss R. Willard, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Luella Baker, Toledo, Ohio.
Miss R. Virter, Shepperton, Middlesex, Eng.
Olive Williamson, Xenia, Ohio.
Miss Lillian Hotchkiss, Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Catherine E. Fish, Fairhaven, Mass.
Mrs. Rachel G. Binkley, Los Angeles, Calif.
Charles F. Binkley, Los Angeles, Calif.
Joseph E. Singer, Washington, D. C.
A G. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Helen C. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.
Edna E. King Kendall, Birmingham, Ala.
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Boyd, Chicago, Ill.
John Boyd, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. William C. Brehm, Los Angeles, Calif.
Margaret M. Loomis, Saugatuck, Conn.

# Confederate Park Gate Is Dedicated

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HIGGINSVILLE, Mo., Sept. 28—The Confederate Soldiers' Home maintained by the State at Higginsville was the scene of a Confederate Veterns' annual all-day reunion on Saturday. The high point of interest was the dedication and unveiling of the memorial gateway from the state highway into the "Memorial Park to the Valor of Confederate soldiers."

This impressive and beautiful ceremony was carried out under the direction of the state chairman of the Memorial Park Committee, assisted by the state president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, by whom the memorial gate was erected and the park laid out and beautified; also by the state commander of the Confederate Veterans, Children of the Confederacy, memorial committee and superintendent of the home. The park is fast becoming one of the beauty spots of Missouri.

Veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy came from all over the State to be present at the dedication.

The membership in the home, including wives and widows of the veterans, is about 150.

# Start of Printing In Chicago Told

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Sept. 28—How the printing business got started in Chicago is told by Dr. Emily Clark Brown of Wellesley College in a social science study just published here by the University of Chicago Press.

Mr. John Calhoun of Watertown, N. Y., shipped his hand press and other materials by the lakes in the care of two apprentices and set them up in Chicago in 1833. He arrived on the scene early enough to get out the first city newspaper, the Democrat. Mr. Calhoun was proprietor, publisher, editor and printer, writes Dr. Brown. Type was set by hand in his printing office, and the sheets were printed on a hand press, one side at a time. Mrs. Calhoun helped. She not only read proof but used her flatiron to smooth the printed sheets of the blanks which her husband printed for the government land office.

Chicago's first print shop had the honor of printing the city charter. Dr. Brown quotes a letter written by Mr. John Wentworth who became editor of the Democrat in 1836:

"Our calls for job work are immense, more than we have time or type to supply. I have taken the city charter to print out of which I will clear at least $25."

Then in a later letter, "To print the city charter did not cost $50 but I charged $83."

Dr. Brown's work "Book and Job Printing in Chicago" is a study of the industry as a whole in Chicago from its beginning.

# General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in The Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful 21-card $1 Christmas assortments; also personal greetings; up to 100% profit; sample box sent on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-23, Fitchburg, Mass.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADIES—Refined, capable, offered exceptional opportunity to increase their income on commission basis selling exclusive creations of European firm; semi-made gowns and sportswear; finished to individual measurement; also dainty handkerchiefs; social and club connections an asset. Suite 1905, 15 East 36th St., New York City.

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; experience unnecessary; start spare time; cash commissions daily; pleasant, dignified, profitable work. JANALENE INC., Dept. 33-S, Indianapolis, Ind.

### PATENT ATTORNEYS

J. M. MANGHUM
Registered Patent Attorney
Transportation Building
Washington, D. C.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 5-2706
LONDON
3, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Gutenberg 42.71
BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden Tel. A2 Flora 0178
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2445
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 2099
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7699
ST. LOUIS
1775 R'lway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

## Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

BOSTON, GAINSBORO STREET — 7-room apartment, furniture for sale; leaving city; rent $85; concession. Call mornings, Circle 8913.

### APARTMENTS TO LET

## Back Bay Apartments

1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire; switchboard service. For particulars apply

Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 3212

BACK BAY APARTMENTS—LOW RENTS. Furnished and unfurnished suites of 2-3 rooms, gas, electricity, Frigidaire, janitor service, continuous hot water; also 5, 6 and 7 rooms unfurnished, open fireplaces, hardwood floors, etc. See SUPT., 69 Gainsborough St. Ken. 2829.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Overlooking Fenway—Small suites; reasonable rents. 204 Hemenway St.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 8829 Fort Hamilton Parkway, 3 blocks from 86th Street B. M. T.—High-class, modern elevator apartment, 2-3 and 4 rooms, all outside, light and airy rooms; mechanical refrigeration, every modern convenience; rentals $45-$55-$65 and up. Agent on premises.

GREENWICH VILLAGE
296-300 WEST 12TH ST., NEW YORK CITY
1-2-3 LARGE ROOMS (unfurnished)
In modern elevator building, Electrolux Refrigeration. Unusual values at rentals that are in keeping with the economical spirit of the times.

## HIGH-CLASS SUITE
90 Fenway, Boston

Eight large rooms, reception hall, two baths, all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7040

NEW YORK CITY, 325 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Near Christian Science church
2-5-6-7 delightful rooms—overlooking park
Rentals $1000 to $2000 per annum
Agent and owner on premises

NEW YORK CITY—7 and 8-room apartments, all improvements; select colored tenants; excellent service. See Superintendent, 219 West 135th St., or phone Independence 3-3565 morn.

N. Y. C., 610 W. 110th St. (Riverside Drive)—Four rooms, bath, furnished, sunny, attractive; $160 monthly. Phone Clarkson 2-5284.

N. Y. C., 17 W. 95th—Beautiful 1-room unfurnished apartments, baths, kitchenettes, all improvements; reasonable. Riverside 9-3851.

NEW YORK CITY—Attractive furnished apartment; beautiful view. Phone MISS LANDAU, Billings 5-6200.

## 87 ST. STEPHEN ST.

Suites 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Electric refrigeration. Rents $50 to $70. Apply on premises or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7040

THREE-ROOM apartment, suitable for home, business, or both; unfurnished $145; partially furnished $155; inspection daily until 6. Call 40 E. 58th St., New York City.

### COUNTRY BOARD

FOR elderly people desiring a temporary or permanent home on attractive country estate, 25 miles south of Boston; beautifully furnished home with refined surroundings; quiet, secluded; excellent meals, every comfort and convenience; reasonable; Christian Scientists preferred. R-59, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING. Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY 198 Broadway, N.Y.C., Rooms 300-301 Cort. 7-2363

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City Tel. Worth 2-2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Business calls given careful, personal attention. 158 West 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

### FLOOR SPACE

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1730 Chestnut Street—To let, second and third floors, 880 square feet each; good show windows, elevator service; south side of main retail shopping street; owner occupies remainder of building.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE BUSINESS WOMAN wanted to handle office work of small manufacturer, including collections, payroll, bookkeeping, typing; salary $25. Write experience to Box 134, 410 Bird Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

INTELLIGENT women can obtain economic freedom selling quality line hosiery, lingerie, accessories to friends, acquaintances, associates; dignified work without investment; substantial commission; excellent chance for executive advancement; references required. ARTEX MILLS, 3 West 39th St., New York City.

MIDDLE-AGED woman to assist in rest home, duties light; permanent; small salary to start. Prospect 9-1823. MRS. THOMPSON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED AT ONCE—Governess-teacher, experienced grade work and manual training; private school for "special children." Address DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box 271, Morristown, N. J. Phone Morristown 2173.

### HOUSES TO LET

AN OPPORTUNITY—Lovely 16-room house in any arrangement: excellent location; near depot, business, ocean; baths, fireplaces, oil burner, 2-car garage. Z. A. CASCRAIN, 32 Broadway, Beverly, Mass.

WOODSIDE, L. I. — Attractively furnished English stucco, 6 rooms, garage; near school; $90; unfurnished $75. Phone Bryant 9-9738 (N. Y. C.).

### MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE B. STEVENS, 184 Harvard Street, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

## Local Classified

### OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 8 East 33d, New York City.

### OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, Salmon Tower, 11 West 42nd—Part time in practitioner's pleasant office. Call after 2 p. m., Room 1901.

N. Y. C., 15 East 50th St.—Furnished, unfurnished, 1 or 2 private executive offices; quiet; reasonable; references. Plaza 3-0800.

### REAL ESTATE

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
*Village of Homes*
NASH *and* BOGART
*REALTORS*
Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth Locke Bogart
24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 930

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—For sale, 7-room brick house, slate roof, garage; nicely located; accessible station, schools; 38 minutes New York; Lawrence 1586 or write Box S-48, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

### RIDING ACADEMIES

LADDIN ROCK RIDING SCHOOL
Boston Post Road, Old Greenwich, Conn.
invites your inspection; beautiful woodland trails, gentle and spirited horses; reasonable rates, thorough instruction. Phone Old Greenwich 7-1323.

### ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW YORK CITY, 523 W. 112th, Apartment 71—Newly decorated, comfortable, light room, southern exposure; highly recommended home cooking; $18-$25 per week. Cathedral 8-6478.

### ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Transients only; near Capitol, Union Station and Library; reasonable. MRS. ORA K. FLEMING, 220 Indiana Ave., N. W.

### ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Pleasant rooms, nicely furnished; transients or permanent; near Christian Science church. MRS. CHAS. H. PRINGLE, 130 Hemenway St., Suite 1. Com. 4784.

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave.—Comfortable room to rent; transient or permanent; near church and garage. Comm. 9151. MRS. PRENTICE.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1043 Beacon St.—Attractive rooms, steam heat, sunny, homelike; quiet guest preferred. Tel. Beacon 2367.

N. Y. C., 49 Claremont Ave., Corner 119th (Apt. 18)—Large, quiet; Hudson River view; near transportation; suitable 1-2; sightseeing or permanent; private family. University 4-6275.

NEW YORK CITY, 600 West 140th, Apt. 12—Refined home; large front room on Broadway, also small room; every convenience; elevator. Tel. Edgecombe 4-9441 or 4-9267.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2009 Kalorama Road N. W.—Nice, comfortable rooms near church; single or double; tourists or permanent.

### SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines, some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6837.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CONFIDENTIAL messenger, familiar with banking institutions; best references. Write Box P-29, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N.Y.C.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED children's nurse; good references. Tel. Oakwood 3437. Write Box X-59, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

REFINED woman, companion, light housework; suburbs N. Y. preferred; excellent references. W.; 46 Nelson Ave., Great Kills, Staten Island.

### TEACHERS AND TUTORS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ruby Smith Stahl, concert singing, teacher of voice, director a cappella choir; best American and European training. The Portner, Decatur 2721.

### TO LET—FURNISHED

BROOKLYN—Beautiful room; private home; detached house; 20 minutes N. Y.; reasonable. 109 East 15th St. Tel. Buc. 2-8519.

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91st)—3 rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio; attractively furnished; one block subway, buses. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings until 11.

### TO LET—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., Greenwich Village, 73 Perry St.—Duplex apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths; garden; modern; reasonable. H. HULL, Lyme, Conn.

## *DELAWARE*

### WILMINGTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 7032, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained afternoons except Saturdays and holidays.
813 FRANKLIN STREET

*Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862*

JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
*A Great Store in a Great City*

*Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver*

MILLARD F. DAVIS
*JEWELER—SILVERSMITH*
Since 1879
831 Market St. Phone 2-3613

## *DIST. OF COLUMBIA*

### WASHINGTON

DON'T DELAY SCHOOL CLOTHES CLEANING
"PARKWAY"
CLEANERS and DYERS
5010 Conn. Avenue, Chevy Chase, D. C.
Phones Cleve. 0534—0535
Our big increase in summer business proves Our superior service and workmanship—Prompt service to home.

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

National 3296
W. R. McCALL
*Watches — Jewelry*
Expert Repairing
1334 H STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The CHUMMERY
1759 Columbia Road N. W.
Sunday Dinner 12 to 7:30
Week Days 5 to 7:30

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S
*TAILOR AND FURRIER*
Suits made to order
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing, Expert Altering All work guaranteed. Reasonable prices.
MARCELL
1821 M St. N. W. Phone Decatur 1112

Established 1890
GEO. W. SPIER
*JEWELER*
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Silverware
806 14TH STREET N. W.

## *MARYLAND*

### BALTIMORE

KATZ MEN'S SHOP
1241 W. BALTIMORE ST. Cal 3197
MALLORY HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
MUNSINGWEAR

## *MARYLAND*

### BALTIMORE
*(Continued)*

JULIA FEIG
*CORSET SHOP*
*Special Custom Corsets*
JULIA FEIG'S ADJUSTABLE GIRDLE and ready to wear.
Phone PAsa 1707 329 N. CHARLES

## *VIRGINIA*

### LYNCHBURG

Buckingham & Flippin
*Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds of the Best Make and Quality*
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
919 MAIN STREET

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
New Arrivals in Ready-to-Wear
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Crutchfield's
*CLEANERS and DYERS*
For Quick and Efficient Service Call
Phone 505—506—664

WHITE STAR STEAM LAUNDRY
*Try Our Finished Family Service*
Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful
Lynchburg, Virginia

### NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. at 32d St.
OCCASIONAL FURNITURE
At the lowest prices on the peninsula comparing quality and make.

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

BRADLEY
Knitted Outerwear
The Broadway Department Store, Inc.

G. & G. COAL CO.
Highest Grade Coal
24th St. and Virginia Ave.
PHONE 998

W. T. EUBANK
*Plumbing and Heating Contractor*
Agent A.B.C Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Avenue Phone 2333

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2916 WASHINGTON AVENUE

BARCLAY & SONS
*Jewelers*
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

FALCONER'S
RICHARD HUDNUT'S
*COMPLETE NEW LINE*
GEMEY
3003 WASHINGTON AVENUE

### NORFOLK

G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
PHONE 41478
Cleaners and Dyers *Willis* All work Called for and delivered
Suits and Overcoats 75 Cents
Dresses $1.00
313 WEST OLNEY ROAD, NORFOLK, VA.

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

The J. Newton
*FLORISTS*
111 W. FREEMASON ST. Phone 24543
*Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery*

HORNER'S
*Cleaners and Dyers*
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

### RICHMOND

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

THE HAMMOND COMPANY
*FLORISTS*
SECOND AT GRACE ST.
*OUR ONLY STORE*
Phones 2-4715—2-4714

Ewarts Cafeteria
112 N. FIFTH Mad. 4159
(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
*Excellent Food at moderate prices*

## *VIRGINIA*

### RICHMOND
*(Continued)*

*High Quality but Not High Priced*
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
Townfield and Golfiex Tailored Wear.

POOLE'S PEWTER TRADE MARK
*Makes a Lovely Gift*

SCHWARZSCHILD'S
*Silver—Jewelry*
*China—Glass*
SECOND AT BROAD STREET

Goodrich Silvertown
Inc.
2700 W. BROAD Dial 5-1795
A Scientific Service for Every Car
AIR CONTAINERS! Ask about them!
H. M. BURROUGHS, Manager

HOFHEIMER'S
*Reliable Shoes*
PRICED MODERATELY
*For the little tots and grown-ups.*
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
417 E. Broad St. and Broad at Third Sts. RICHMOND, VA.

F. W. Dabney & Co.
(Broad at Fifth)
*Shoes for the Entire Family*
LAIRD-SCHOBER CO.
*Shoes for Women*

We Appreciate Your Patronage
*The Young Men's Shop*
713 East Broad St.

BROOKS TRANSFER & STORAGE Co., Inc.
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.
*Local and Long-Distance Moving*

Westinghouse
Everything Electrical
W. H. JENKS
308 E. Grace Dial 36365

BONCILLA BEAUTY SHOP
(HOTEL RICHMOND)
Permanent Waving Shampooing
Marcel Waving

COAL, COKE *and* WOOD
Sam'l H. Cottrell & Son
1103 W. MARSHALL Dial-59133

### ROANOKE

Hancock-Clay Company
INCORPORATED
Jefferson Street at Franklin Road
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
Today's low prices further emphasize the fact that Hancock's is really "THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL."

McPhee Motor Company
Incorporated
Salem Avenue at Fourth Street
Roanoke, Va.
Phone 1900
Ford
*Roanoke's Foremost Milliners*
Lazarus
Millinery of Originality and Style
510 JEFFERSON STREET
ROANOKE, VA.

Colonial-American National Bank
Roanoke, Virginia
*4% Paid on Savings*

CALDWELL SITES CO.
Booksellers, Stationers, and Office Outfitters
Radios and Electrical Refrigerators
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

FALLON, *Florist*
*Fine Cut Flowers*
ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

## *WEST VIRGINIA*

### CHARLESTON

OLDER'S
Fife Street Shoe Shop
706-710 FIFE STREET
Phone Capitol 5629

McKEE CAFETERIA
with
Special Dining Room for Banquets or Parties.
*NOT OPEN SUNDAYS*
906 QUARRIER STREET

KANAWHA FARM DAIRY
Capitol 55 F 12
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

## *WEST VIRGINIA*

### CHARLESTON
*(Continued)*

GEORGELESS OILLESS
NU WAY
DRY CLEANING
Phone Cap. (13) Thirteen
*"Unlucky for Dirt"*

### CLARKSBURG

Women's *Winter Coats* are most alluring at $69.50
Assortment is large and value is $10 to $30 greater
PARSONS-SOUDERS

### HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
*Oldest and Largest Department Store*

Bradshaw-Diehl Company
HUNTINGTON'S MODERN DEPT. STORE
Visit our modernly equipped beauty shop. *Second Floor.*

*Don't Buy Until You See*
WESTINGHOUSE
Electric Refrigerators
*PHILCO RADIOS*
VAN ZANDT SUPPLY CO.
1123 4TH AVENUE
HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

Specialized Lubrication
U. S. TIRES
VESTA BATTERIES
Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
6TH AVE. AT 10TH ST. Phone 5171

HAMPTON BROTHERS
*Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores*
STORES
928 Third Ave. 516 20th St.
1209 Fourth Ave. 1012 16th St.
741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
Corner 9th Ave. and First Street

*We Specialize in Good and Wholesome Food*
Fifth Avenue Hotel
MORRIS BAILEY, Prop.

Phone 6417 Phone 7405
MODEL LAUNDRY
*The Home of Clean Linen*

THE SANITARY DELICATESSEN
527 8th St., Huntington, W. Va.
Phone 6833
We carry a complete line for Pionickers and Dutch Lunches
*"Everything the best in Food Line."*

## Local Classified

**Other Than United States and Canada**

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.*

### BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
51 & 53 Earls Court Sq.
London, S. W. 5
Pleasantly situated, comfortable, convenient, good food, hot and cold water. Bed & breakfast 6/6. Per day 10/6. Residents from 2½ gns. Magnificent public rooms, billiards. Readers of this paper welcome. Phone Flaxman 0830. Write for tariff.

EARLSFIELD HOUSE
31 Courtfield Gardens, London, S. W. 5
Private residential hotel (also suites of rooms), gas fires & rings, constant hot water; good cooking; near tubes & buses; terms moderate. MISS PYNE. Frobisher 3357.

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3½ guineas a week. Proprietress, 19 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Western 5021.)

LONDON, Fleming's Hotel, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2—Quiet, comfortable, good table, gas fires, constant hot water; from 2½ gns. weekly; bed & breakfast 6/6. Phone Park 6751.

LONDON, Golders Green—Highly recommended comfortable home for professional & business women. Close to tube & buses. MISSES BOND, 12 Mountfield, Finchley Road, N. W. 11.

LONDON, NEWTON COURT HOTEL, 33 Leinster Square, Hyde Park, W. 2 (3 mins. Whiteleaf—Moderate terms. Park 1824. MRS. E. A. NEWTON.

LONDON, W. 2., St. Clare, Clanricarde Gardens—Small private hotel, splendid cuisine, service; partial board from 4$/-; bed-breakfast 5/6.

TORQUAY, "Farnborough," Castle Road—Board residence, home comforts; most suitable for winter residence; personal supervision; tariff on application. Phone 3178. Proprietors, F. & A. COX.

### BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care, offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

LONDON—Quiet home for study with personal care. Write or phone THE MISSES BRANFORD & ARMSTRONG 119 Lansdowne Rd., W. 11 Park 3140

### CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS
To look slim and well dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by
MME. B. FES-A
63 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1.
Tel. Welbeck 6439
Agent for Kickernick under-garments.

### DRESSMAKING

MADAME BIANCA
Costumes de ville, de réception et de cour; modes et lingerie. 223a Upper Richmond Rd., London, S. W. 15. Telephone Putney 4216.

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE SERVICE BUREAU
Governesses, Secretaries, Tutors, Escorts, Children's Nurses, Domestics of every kind. Each individual's needs carefully studied.
96 Fulham Rd., S. W. 3. Kensington 3836
Buses 14, 30 to Queens Elm.

### ENTERTAINERS

VIOLET BLAKE tells Greenleaf Theatre Stories from Constance Smedley's Flower Book & Animal Book at Entertainments, Schools and Parties. 14 Hampstead Way, London, N. W. 11.

### FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Unfurnished flats, self-contained, beautifully decorated, comprising 3 large rooms, kitchen and bathroom; £1 per annum; excellent location; near Ladbroke Grove Station, Kensington and buses to all parts. Box M-979, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, 2 mins. from church, Wrights Lane, Kensington—Unfurnished maisonette; very quiet; 2 good

# ENGLAND

## LONDON

### BLACKHEATH

Make Your
Own Christmas Presents
Craft Lessons given by
UNA MUTCH
*Handicrafts*
10 Cresswell Park, Blackheath, S. E. 3

### BRENTFORD

The Ideal Haulage Service
& Motor Works Ltd.
have a large fleet of motor lorries for hire 1 to 20 tons. Tel. Ealing 1179
230a High Street, Brentford, Middx.

### EALING

MADAME BETTY
*Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser*
1 THE GREEN, High Street, Ealing, W.5.

### FINCHLEY

BLAKE'S
Cream Ices, Confectionery
Motor Coach Booking Office
Tours Arranged
15 The Market, Church End, Finchley, N. 3
Phone Finchley 4068

### GOLDERS GREEN

Timothy Whites
The Reliable HOUSEHOLD STORES
With Up-to-Date Lending Library
87, GOLDERS GREEN ROAD
Telephone: Speedwell 1665
OUR PRICES LOWEST IN LONDON
Branches throughout the South of England

### HAMPSTEAD

*LOOSE COVERS*
*CURTAINS*
*BLINDS*
*UPHOLSTERY*
J. SIDNEY MASON
47 Fairfax Rd., So. Hampstead, N.W.9
Phone Maida Vale 5523

RYDEN and SONS
Stationery, Library, Newspapers,
Motor Coach Bookings
303 WEST END LANE, London,
N. W. 6 Phone Hampstead 4028

### HENDON

VANDONS Ltd.
*THE HAIRDRESSERS*
*for*
*Ladies & Gentlemen*
Opposite Hendon Tube Station

### LEYTONSTONE

*Advance Displays of*
BEARMANS
*Early Autumn Fashions*
*The House of Value*
HIGH RD., LEYTONSTONE, E. 11
Tel. Leytonstone 1131, 4 Lines

A. H. SHARPE Ltd.
730, High Street, Leytonstone
Tel. Wanstead 2092
NEEDLEWORK
WOOL & GIFT SHOP
Rug making demonstration & instruction without extra charge.
*Special Agents for*
PATONS & BALDWINS WOOLS
Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

G. J. HARDY
11 and 12 STATION PARADE
Noted for Hosiery, Gloves,
Underwear, Frocks and Blouses
AGENT FOR JAEGER
Telephone: Leytonstone 2873

### LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU.
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Temple Bar 1364, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2

ARISTON
Telephone Regent 0788
Cafe and Restaurant
Argyll St., London, W.1
*(Oxford Circus Tube Station)*
Soda
Fountain
Specialists
A la carte service
9 a. m. until
Midnight
*Dance Floor*

Phanton Rolls-Royce Cars for hire. With smart liveried chauffeurs. Any distance. Contracts and tours arranged. Moderate terms.
F. Connelly, 2, Berkeley Mews
Portman Sq., London, W. 1 Welbeck 4530
Garage Accommodation for fifty cars at 35a Nutford Place, W. 1

For *GOOD*
PRINTING
Phone: MACaulay 1081
KENT & MATTHEWS
(1926) Ltd.
164 Wandsworth Road, London, S. W. 8

INSURANCE
*SERVICE TO ALL*
*THANK YOU*
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
*INSURANCE BROKER*
25 Leadenhall St., E. C. Monument 2480
Telephone Nos.: Silverthorn 1890

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Rd., North Kensington, W 10
Phone: Park 7211
Depots: 103 Portobello Rd., North Kens.
159 High St., Notting Hill Gate.
*DYERS & CLEANERS*
M. E. REPTON, Manageress

## LONDON

### LONDON (Continued)

Beautiful *Fabrics* for CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS

Admirable range of artistic materials for Curtains and Loose Covers, including many interesting new designs, in a wide variety of attractive colourings.
BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

EXCLUSIVE SHOES
by the pioneer Ltd.
of Heel-to-Ball
fitting
Charles H. Baker
302-308
REGENT STREET, W. 1
*Just by Queen's Hall*

T. H. CANTELL
*MERCHANT TAIOR*
117 Cheapside, E. C. 2
(Nearly opposite Bow Church)
Telephone: National 8776
*"Thought, Care & Real Tailoring"*

CANTILEVER

*"The Shoe with a Flexible Arch"*
Comfort obtained by correct Shoe Fitting and Natural Foot Form
*Expert Shoe Fitters*
COVENTRY SHOE CO.
Limited
23 Coventry St., Piccadilly Circus, W.1

PRINTING
YOUR NEEDS MET
by
J. B. SHEARS & SONS
*Printers and Stationers*
64 SYDNEY STREET, CHELSEA, S. W. 3.
*Five Minutes from Sloane Square*
Phone Flaxman 0372

HELEN WEST
*Specialist in*
Day and Evening Gowns
Coats Wraps
Large and Small Fittings
48, BUCKINGHAM PALACE RD., S.W. 1.
Phone Victoria 1247

THE DRESS BUREAU
Sloane 8352
Model Gowns, Coats and Costumes by leading houses, also Hats and Shoes BOUGHT and sold at reasonable prices.
61, BEAUCHAMP PLACE, S. W. 3

Hemstitching-Pleating
Embroideries
*(Hand & Machine)*
Dressmaking *(all kinds undertaken)*. Expert Service. Price list on application.
GABRIELLE JINKS, Ltd.
19 Old Cavendish St. W.1 Mayfair 1344

BRYDA,
FLOWERS AND FRUITS,
ARTISTIC FLORAL DESIGNS
*We sell DROSTE'S COCOA*
Chandos Court, Corner Caxton Street
Westminster Telephone Victoria 9354

PEARSALL'S COAL
*THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY*
125, Westbourne Park Road, W.2
Phone PARK 4000. Established 1896

INSURANCE
*in all its branches*
E. T. NEEDHAM & CO., Ltd.
85 London Wall, E. C. 2

LADIES TAILOR
Phone Langham 1597
SUCCESSFUL CAREER IN USA
MOST INEXPENSIVE
Own Cloth Made up or Supplied.
F. SALISBURY 89 Great Portland St OXFORD CIRCUS W1

DECORATIONS
CABINET and JOINERY WORK
UPHOLSTERY
STANLEY B. CURZON
13 High Road, Kilburn, London N. W. 6,
Phone Maida Vale 3149

J. COLLINS
HIGH-CLASS GROCERS &
PROVISION MERCHANTS
Agents for Peek Frean's Products & Canada Dry. Motor Delivery London & District Daily.
69 Abingdon Rd., Kensington, W. 8.
Western 0921.

JANE Ltd
HATS, FROCKS, FURS, etc.
50 Curzon Street
Opposite Christian Science church
Mayfair, W 1 Tel.: Grosvenor 3634

GOWNS & MANTLES
MARIETTE LTD.
42 Albemarle St., W.1 (Gerrard 2009)

HOME MADE CAKES
*Jams, Fruit and Meat Pies*
*The* LITTLE CAKE SHOP
29 Upper George St., W. 1

The Diagram of the K Plus Fitting being the Outline of Comfort.
BALDWIN SMITH
333a Regent Street 103 Cheapside
*K Shoe Specialist*

## LONDON

### LONDON (Continued)

*Titled Ladies' Gowns*
Also Direct from all the Eminent Firms. Wonderful selection of advanced season's model Autumn & Winter Coats, 2- and 3-piece Suits, Evening and Day Gowns, Costumes, etc. Created by Chanel, Lelong, Reville, Paquin, Vionnet, etc. New and worn Once Only. Our prices from 30/- to 10 gns. Riding Habits by Busvine, Krohn, etc., from 7 gns. Shoes by Thomas, etc.
Regent Dress Agency
Piccadilly Mansions, 17 Shaftesbury Avenue, Piccadilly Circus, W. 1 (Next door to Café Monico). Gerrard 8461.
Gentlemen's Department (New Savile Row Suits, etc.) on separate floor.

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
and
BREECHES MAKERS.
23, BUCKLERSBURY, E.C.4.
(3 Doors from Mansion House)
CENTRAL 0630 PERSONAL ATTENTION

BRITANNIC
CARBON COMPANY
Carbons, Typewriter Ribbons, Typewriting, Duplicating, Office Stationery, Printing, etc.
*TRANSLATIONS*
Phone National 2985
17 Gresham Street, London, E. C. 2

*"A Bargain in Every Purchase"* is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices.
General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers
357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 & 369
Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9

Marie Lott
GOWNS Always latest
SPORTS WEAR Models from
MILLINERY, FURS Paris
13 Princes St., Hanover Sq., W. 1
also 5 Warwick St., Worthing

Florist & Gardener
Garden Work of all descriptions.
Cut Flowers
Floral Decorations.
C. RASSELL LTD.
80 Earl's Court Road, W. 8
Telephone Western 0481

CHRISTIE
ANTIQUES
345 FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S. W. 10
*Home-made Chocolates, Salted Almonds, Fudge and Fancy Sweets to order*
FLAXMAN 7378

BOHEMIA
Specialists in
Beautiful Bohemian Glass
Original Wedding presents, also a large and varied collection of Bead Necklaces.
39 CHESHAM ST., S. W. 1
(Sloane 8343)

GWYN-MOYRA
*FLORIST AND GARDENER*
Speciality
MIXED BUNCHES OF FLOWERS
WINDOW BOXES
Garden work of all descriptions undertaken at 1/6 per hour.
148 Sloane St., S. W. 1 Sloane 1910

Coiffeur de Dames
*Water Waving a Speciality*
JOHN ZANDE
Manicure. On Paris Francais
Phone Park 5602 117 Westbourne Grove, W. 2 (5 doors from Bradleys)
Phone: FLAxman 1701

PRINTING Strictly Private and Confidential
PITE & THYNNE
Works: Manresa Road, Chelsea
Postal Address: 278a King's Road, S. W. 3

PROTHEROE Ltd.
*BUILDERS & DECORATORS*
Heating, Electrical & Sanitary Engineers
11 HIGH ROAD, KILBURN, N. W. 6
Tel. Maida Vale 2146

GREGG & Co. Ltd.
*ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS*
*HOT WATER & GAS FITTERS*
SHEFFIELD CUTLERS
27 Sloane Sq., S. W. 1 1196 Sloane
247-249 Fulham Rd., S. W. 3, 9808 Flaxman

*BUILDING DECORATING*
Best Work—Moderate Prices
J. D. HOBSON Ltd.
7 Duke Street, W. C. 2 Temple Bar 1369

POTTER & MOORE'S
LAVENDER WATER
DAYMARDS
*HAIRDRESSERS*
SLOANE 1032
80 & 82 Pimlico Road *(Nr. Sloane Square)*

Carlyle Laundry
UPPER CHEYNE ROW
Chelsea, S. W. 3 Phone Flaxman 1179
*Established 70 Years*

FOOTWEAR REPAIR SERVICE
*(Late A. Gerry, Estab. 20 years)*
37 Moscow Rd., off Queens Rd., Bayswater, W. 2.
HIGH CLASS REPAIRS
*New Boots and Shoes supplied to order.*
Park 0718 Collection & Delivery
*Prop. V. B. ROSS*

### NORWOOD

H. Day & Sons Ltd.
*House Furnishers, Furniture Removers, Warehousemen, Upholsterers & Cabinet Makers.*
Norwood Rd., West Norwood, and at Norbury & Beckenham. Phones: Streatham 7630-1-2 Pollards 2364. Beckenham 1078.

JOHN PUGHE
*DRAPER, MILLINER and BLOUSE SPECIALIST*
505 Norwood Road, West Norwood
Tel. 2370 Streatham

### UPPER NORWOOD

EILEEN BRETT
Permanent Waving
by Experts
Ladies' and children's hairdressers.
QUEEN'S HOTEL, CHURCH RD., UP. NORWOOD.
Open to non-residents.
ENTRANCE THROUGH HOTEL
Tel. Livingstone 1022

## LONDON

### UPPER NORWOOD (Continued)

*Ladies' & Gentlemen's*
*HAIRDRESSERS*
Madame Beatrice (Mr. W. Wells)
103 Church Road, Upper Norwood
Tel. Syd. 3630
PERMANENT WAVING, MANICURE

### PUTNEY

The City Hosiery Co.
Limited
FOR
LADIES' WEAR
New Autumn Models
201 & 203 Upper Richmond Road
'Phone: Putney 0993 (Private Line)
*AND AT BARNES*

MISS RICHARDS
15a High Street
Putney S. W. 15.
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
*Telephone for an appointment.*
Putney 5227

IRONSIDE'S STORES
Grocers & Provsion Merchants
59 and 59a High Street, Fulham
Telephone Putney 0620
*Shredded Wheat—Rinso*

### STREATHAM

You will soon be considering
*Heating Arrangements*
for the Cooler Days.
We can offer an attractive
BOWL ELECTRIC FIRES
at 10/6. Ideal for small rooms
Also Valor Oil Heaters
and Electric Bulbs
DAVID ELLEY Ltd.
496 STREATHAM HIGH ROAD

# IRELAND

### BELFAST

SUNSHINE COAL
*The Favourite Fireside Fuel*
The praise it evokes from users is as high as its superb quality.
*TEST A TON*
Arthur S. Davisson Limited
Arthur Square, Belfast Phone 1742

SINCLAIR'S
*FANCY DRAPERS*
for up-to-date
MILLINERY—FASHION SHOES
MANTLES—GLASS and CHINA
FROCKS—FANCY GOODS
*THE HOUSE FOR VALUE*
ROYAL AVENUE AND NORTH STREET

### DUBLIN

Switzers
LADIES' COATS
for MOTORING, SPORTS WEAR and IMPORTANT OCCASIONS
Fashionably Cut in the Newest Materials.
SWITZER & CO., Ltd., Grafton St. DUBLIN

PIM
BROTHERS LTD
*One of Ireland's Better Stores*
Reliable and Up-to-Date Goods
Moderately Priced
*Beautiful Irish Linens and Laces*
*Smart Clothes for Men and Boys*
Ready-to-wear or made to measure as preferred.
*87 Years of Honest Trading*
PIM BROTHERS LTD., GEORGE'S ST.

PERMANENT WAVING
*PARFUMEURS*
Hairdressers to Ladies & Gentlemen
Maison Prost Ltd
24 St. Stephen's Green, N.
73 Grafton St., Dublin
And also 105-6 Grafton St.
(over Horton's) for gentlemen only.

LUCAN DAIRY
*MILK*
in Sealed Bottles
*CREAM, BUTTER, EGGS, ICE CREAM*
PARKGATE STREET, DUBLIN
Telephone 23143

Service and Value
to Every Customer
D. KELLETT, Ltd.
DRAPERS, GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
*Gentlemen's Outfitters*
Lowest Cash Prices
For CARPETS, CURTAINS, LINOLEUMS, HOUSEHOLD REMOVALS CLEANING etc.
ANDERSON STANFORD & RIDGEWAY (1929) LTD.
116 Grafton St., Dublin Phone 22508

H. E. HARRISON & CO.
Electrical and General Engineers
23a Duke Street
Phone 43304 DUBLIN
*All Classes of Electrical Work & Supplies*
DIXON & HEMPENSTALL
*Burndept Wireless*
*Complete Sets Installed*
12 SUFFOLK STREET, DUBLIN

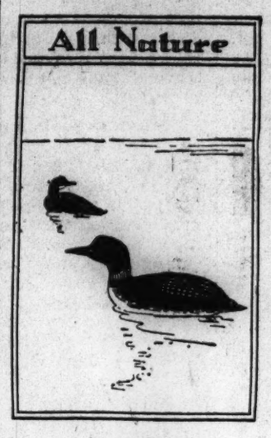
All Makes of Watches, Clocks and Jewellery Supplied
Established 1924
D. A. DORMER
*Watchmaker & Jeweller*
16 LEINSTER STREET
(2 doors from Kildare Street Club) Dublin
*NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS*

J. M. Barnardo and Son Ltd.
108 Grafton Street...
Leading Furriers.
See Our Specially Selected
IRISH TWEEDS
For Two-Piece Frocks
IRISH COTTAGE INDUSTRIES, LTD.
6 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN

MAGUIRE & GATCHELD
Dawson Street, Dublin
FOR
HOUSEHOLD IRONMONGERY
Table Glass Irish China

# DAILY FEATURES

## All Nature



### *Loon*
*(Gavia immer)*

**Where:** In spring and summer from the Great Lakes north to the arctic circle in fresh-water lakes, ponds, and rivers—making a slight nest on the ground and laying two unspotted greenish eggs in June. In winter from the Great Lakes south to the Gulf of Mexico.

**Distinguishing features:** As large as geese; black and white checkered upper parts; short wings and tail and a straight, strong, black bill; head and neck an iridescent violet and green with a collar of parallel white streaks. They are not good game-birds for the meat is tough and unpalatable.

"Stupid as a loon" is the familiar simile, but why thus libel one of the smartest water birds known? The only thing about the loon that could possibly cause comment is its long-drawn melancholy scream or its soft and pleasing laugh. Many people expect it to laugh always, while others call it weird and raucous. The Adirondacks, White Mountains or the towering peaks of Maine are territories where mirror-like lakes and resounding cliffs help maintain the loon's vanity. Here the loon is lord of all it surveys.

Would you call a bird stupid that is smart enough to keep away from shores where hunters are concealed, or quick enough to dodge the missile from a gun? Darting under water, it is amazing in its ability to overtake a fish, catch it by the tail, bring it to the surface, flip it up in the air and catch it, swallowing it whole. Not only that, but to make good use of the slippery quality of the fish, it always goes down head first.

In Alaska the Eskimos make good use of the loon, or helldiver, skins by making clothing, bags and trimmings of them.

The loon is our handsomest and largest diving bird, cautious, shy and fond of solitude, not seeking the habitations of men, but picking the lonesome places. The latter part of September and the first of October finds the loon journeying southward with the velvety black and white Sunday suit exchanged for a dull gray and black winter garb.

## A Word a Day

### *Notes and Queries*

**Ophis, nacash** (R. C.)—The first is a phonetic rendering of the Greek word for "serpent," ὄφις. It is pronounced *of'-is*, with *o* short as in not, *i* as in it.

The second is a phonetic reproduction of the Hebrew word for "serpent," נחש and is pronounced *naw-kawsh'*.

**Frowardness** (S. R.)—Pronounced *fro'-werd-ness*, with *o* long, first *e* as in maker, second short. "Froward" has the original sense of "from-ward," the Scandinavian-English *fro* having been substituted for the Anglo-Saxon *from*—the word meaning "averse, perverse." (Compare "wayward, i. e., "awayward.")

"Frowardness," then, may be defined as the quality or state of not conforming to that which is required or reasonable." In Proverbs 10: 32 the word translates the Hebrew *tahpukah*, "perversity, fraud."

**Subtlety** (several inquiries)—The *b* sound is entirely ignored, *sut'-l-ty; u* as in *up, y* as in *fancy*.

## Brevities

**Detroit News:** The Californian who perfumed a golf ball, so that butterflies hover over it in the rough, should be working on something about now to attract glowworms, for night golf.

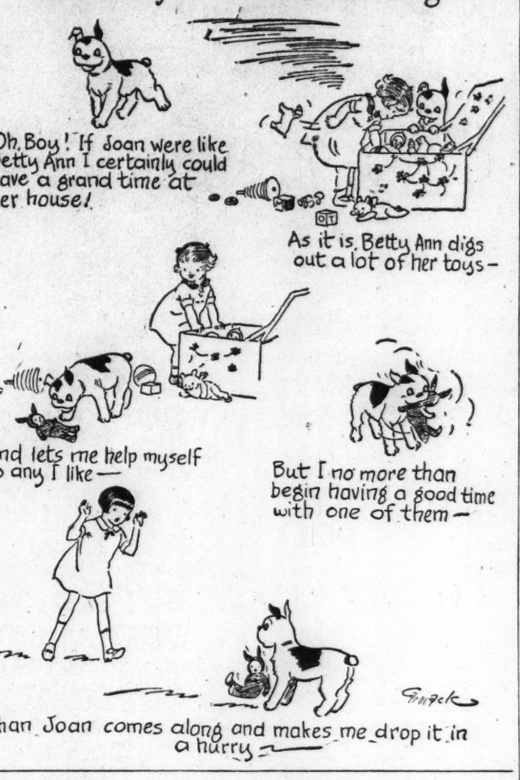
**Kansas City Star:** Most of the motor cars we noticed in the movies lately seemed to be able to start in high gear, and we wonder how long it will be before this type is sold to the general public.

**Los Angeles Times:** If you dig with a spade, that's labor. If you do it with a niblick, that's sport.

## A Quotation for Today

*SEEK not to be rich, but Happy—*
*The one lies in Bags, the other in Content;*
*Which wealth can never give.*
—WILLIAM PENN.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Oh, Boy! If Joan were like Betty Ann I certainly could have a grand time at her house!
As it is, Betty Ann digs out a lot of her toys—
And lets me help myself to any I like—
But I no more than begin having a good time with one of them—
Than Joan comes along and makes me drop it in a hurry—

## What They Say

**Vision**

"Certainly there is today a wider and more intelligent recognition of the shortcomings of our civilization than at any previous period in this country, and that is a big step toward something better."—*Henry Ford.*

**Time**

"It takes a short time to shake public confidence. It takes a much longer time to restore it."—*George M. Gales.*

**Comfort**

"Prosperity has never failed to return."—*Roger W. Babson, statistician.*

**Like an Individual**

"A country is like an individual. It cannot keep in a solvent position forever if expenditures exceed income." — *Philip Snowden, British statesman.*

## Worth Knowing

THE OFFICIAL AIR MAIL FLAG, WITH RED, WHITE, AND BLUE STRIPES, IS HOISTED OVER ALL AIRPORTS HANDLING U.S MAIL

## Do You Know That—

**Trenton, Neb., a town of** 864 people, has no taxes, municipal utilities paying the town's expenses?

**The area of Texas** is 53,237 square miles larger than the area of France, including the island of Corsica?

**Telephone poles** properly treated with a preservative will often last as long as thirty years?

**In the vicinity of Prague** 70,000 pounds of cucumbers were destroyed by dealers to maintain high prices?

**One of the Leviathan's** smokestacks is used only for ventilation?

**The Bank of England** is known as "The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street?"

**Conversations over the telephone** in the United States average 83,520,000 daily?

**Bricks dating back** to the reign of King Ashurnasirpal, over 3500 years ago, were recently used in the construction of a railroad station at Tell Billah on the Khornsabad Railroad in Mesopotamia?

**A well of steaming water** heats the entire town of Lakeview, Ore.?

**The United States** Geological Survey has figured that 2,230,000,000,000 tons of bituminous coal remain in the ground in the United States?

**More than 200,000** workers employed in the United States are now permanently operating on a five-day week schedule?

**Under Mexican maritime law** every thing remaining on an abandoned ship belongs to the first person who boards it?

**The introduction** of the Empress Eugenie styles necessitating old-fashioned jewelry has proved beneficial to the jewelry trade?

## *Holiday*

Pasadena, Calif.

GREAT crowds were coming and going in the beautiful Busch Gardens, helping to make a success of a fête. Two friends, wearied by going the rounds of stands and booths and sideshows, and of jostling with crowds before singers and dancers and speech-makers, had edged their way out to seat themselves for a rest at the top of a grassy terrace.

As they watched the passers-by on the graveled walk below, their attention was soon directed to a party of three—two young women and a little boy. Evidently they were not out to picnic, or to join in the sports, but rather to pick their way around delicately as befitted their dainty appearance. For they were all in white from sunshades to boots, and were indeed pleasant to look upon and refreshing to crowd-wearied eyes.

The women chatted merrily and laughed lightly, the mother turning often to keep an eye on Billy, the little boy. He trotted along behind in the gayest fashion, hopping and skipping, robinlike, making happy little chirps to himself. His yellow curls bobbed and his blue eyes danced.

Close to the walk in the grass plot stood a hydrant. Billy saw the hydrant and made for it. But what Billy did not see was that this hydrant had been left to drip till there was a wide circle of black mud around it, partially hidden by the grass!

Billy's mother saw and gave a little cry of alarm, but slip!—ker-splash!—and Billy was down, full length in the mud! He put down both palms and sat up, then rolled over, hunched to his knees and stood up—a sorry-looking, little chocolate drop with the white showing through.

"Now," said one of the onlookers, "now for a howl, a scolding, and three spoiled holidays."

Imagine, then the surprise and relief when each one of the party broke into a hearty laugh, small Billy the loudest and merriest of all. As he came toward them, the women grasped him by the arms and held him taut between them, arching themselves sufficiently to protect their white clothes, and thus they made their way down the walk, blobs of black mud marking their staggery progress, and bigger blobs where laughter overcame them and they stopped to recover themselves.

"Oh, Billy, if father could only see you now," was the last word heard as they passed out of sight.

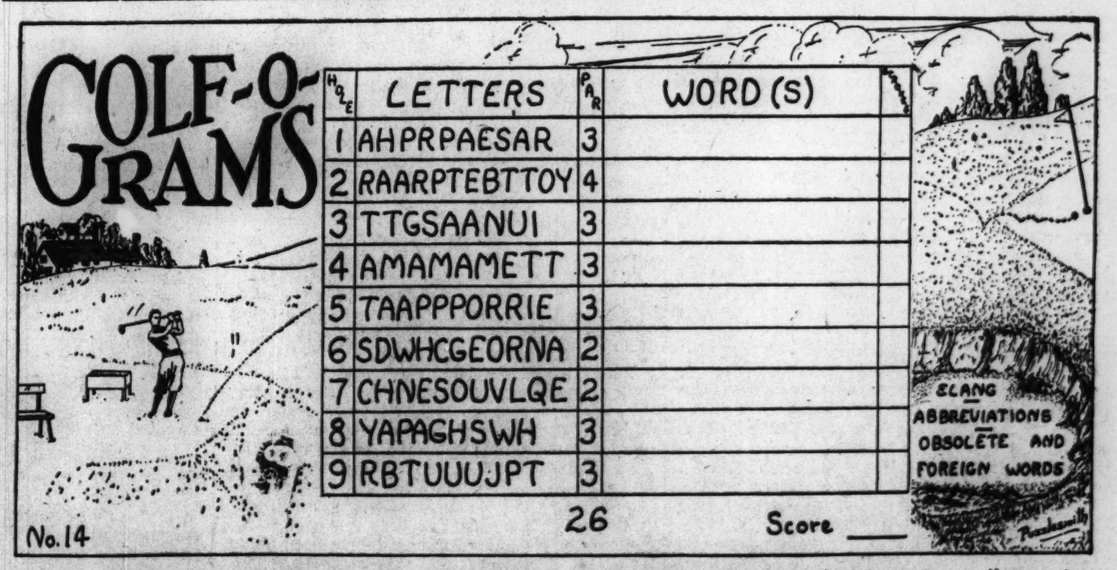
## Golf-O-Grams

No. 12
(Published Sept. 14)

Winners:
AMY BEGGS, Milwaukee, Wis.
MRS. W. M. CORBIN, Delevan, Calif.
MISS EMMA MEAD, Greenlawn, L. I.
BEATRICE and THEODORE ROGERS, Westfield, N. J.
L. V. TUBB, Montreal, Que.

| Hole | Letters | Par | Word(s) | Strokes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | AEGILNORSTU | 2 | Regulation | 1 |
| 2. | THWAUYOLELT | 3 | Wealthy Lout<br>Youth Wallet<br>Thoulet Yawl | 3 |
| 3. | PLECERTRNAI | 2 | Panther Lice<br>Prelate Chin<br>Chapter Line<br>Therein Clap<br>Neither Calp | 3 |
| 4. | HHMAGOGIP | 3 | Hoigh Gamp<br>High-go Map | 3 |
| 5. | YAPLILBEHT | 3 | Pithy Label<br>Pliable Thy<br>B Philately | 3 |
| 6. | CCBNNOOOR | 3 | Bronco Con<br>No Corncob | 3 |
| 7. | DOTNIYAGBE | 2 | Gaiety Bond<br>Begin Today<br>Dating Obey<br>Dote Saying | 3 |
| 8. | ACLLPOS | 2 | Scallop | 1 |
| 9. | SIANHTWSRE | 2 | Twin Shears<br>Answer This<br>Wisher Ants<br>Winter Sash<br>Harness Wit | 3 |
| | | 22 | | 18 |

NOTE: On Hole 4, Hoigh, although obsolete with Webster, is allowed by the Standard Dictionary.




**RULES:** The letters shown for each hole are to be used in forming words, which should be written in the designated spaces. Each word counts as a stroke, and each letter left over counts as a stroke. For example, on hole 1, the par is given as 2. If you used the letters in making the words SEA and HARP you would have RAP left over—three strokes. Forming the two words PARAPH and SEAR gives you the hole in par. PARAPHRASE, however, uses all the letters in one word—a hole-in-one!

Try to equal—or beat—par. And tabulate your score. If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winner's name Oct. 12. Entries to be considered must be received by Oct. 9.

"Dick Shunary" is also the "pro" on this course, and you may verify your word-strokes with his aid. No slang, obsolete, colloquial, or foreign words are acceptable. Abbreviations are also barred in GOLF-O-GRAMS.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1931 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



*The Christian Science Monitor*
*Editorial Board*

*The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.*

*All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.*


# EDITORIALS

## The Challenge From Moscow

THE moment is surely ripe for an unprejudiced survey of the status of Communism throughout the world. The Communists are naturally finding the present depression of the great industrial nations admirable material for propaganda, and they are arguing with some effect that the current crisis is an inevitable part of a world crisis for capitalism. They are proclaiming that the powers of production "have grown too great for the present system of private ownership and class society."

To date, fantastic claims and blind denials have too frequently marked the Communist controversy. While the Soviet press is daily trying to dig the grave of western civilization, one great capitalist newspaper is blindly assuming to dismiss the Russian Five-Year Plan as a preposterous myth. In these circumstances it is well that we should know the precise extent to which the doctrines of the Communist system are being accepted by nations badly shaken in their economic faith.

To this task the Monitor has turned its correspondents in every part of the world and the results of their first-hand investigations make up a series of 15 articles, the first appearing in our news columns today.

The Russians, whether they have a good thing or not, are obviously not content to keep it to themselves. Convinced that the ultimate success of Communism must in a large degree depend upon its acceptance by other countries, Communists are the most zealous missionaries in the world today. The collapse in Germany, the crisis in England, the depression in America, are to them welcome signs of an expanding market for the salesmen of Communism.

There are plenty of distressing defects and fundamental wrongs in the Soviet system. They are so glaring and so grave that they can hardly be a great inducement to other nations to repeat the melancholy history of Russia during the last 14 years. Its repudiation of religion in any and every form, its complete exaltation of materiality, its suppression of free thought and free speech, its class warfare, its cruelty, its vindictiveness—these are sufficient signs that Communism as it is known and practiced in Russia today does not commend itself to the world as a true and permanent system of government or of industry.

But Communism is today forcing the most searching self-examination that capitalism has ever experienced. It is well. No longer is it sufficient for the defenders of capitalism to point smugly to the mistakes and shortcomings of Russia. Today Communism is making a colossal and courageous attempt to succeed where capitalism has lately made its most conspicuous failure, namely, in the organization of production and distribution. It is from this grave deficiency, more than from any other single fact, that the world's economic distress is arising, and there can be no explaining away the present crisis. Invectives against Bolshevism will not give work to the unemployed of Germany, sell the surplus wheat of America, or restore British trade.

Capitalism must squarely face its crisis. It must prove adaptable to a new day and new demands. It must further demonstrate its ability and desire to guarantee the right to work to every man and woman willing to work. It must maintain a level of wages in keeping with its vast productive capacity. It must lend its full strength to world peace instead of world rivalry. These are capitalism's urgent problems. Their solution is capitalism's only enduring answer to the challenge from Moscow.

## Where Is the Best English Spoken?

PROBABLY there will always be disputes as to where the best English is spoken. Mr. St. John Ervine, an Irishman, is indefatigable in his defense of the claims of Belfast. Mr. Shaw, another Irishman, perhaps would prefer to say that the best English is spoken in Belfast only when he happens to be there. Both these authorities, however, suggest that the correct speaking of English is a most rare accomplishment, to be encountered only at very long intervals. It is therefore comforting to learn that, in the opinion of Mr. J. R. Firth, senior lecturer in phonetics, University College, London, good English is so plentiful and so easily acquired that it may be heard in places so far apart as Dublin, Edinburgh, Inverness, Norwich, London, Cambridge, the Riviera, and Simla.

If he can be that broad why does he omit Toronto, Melbourne and Cape Town? Or Boston, Ann Arbor, Nashville and Los Angeles? But the last would be to reopen the debate on whether there is an American language distinct from English.

Pontificating about the English language is, of course, a futile business. Even in such a comparatively stable matter as spelling, for example, considerable variations are possible. Most authorities would allow "connection" and "connexion," though the former is chiefly used in America while the New English dictionary and The Times admit only the latter version of the word. The lack of certainty which is one of the distinguishing features of the English language arises from the fact that in Britain there is no generally recognized authority, comparable, for instance, with the French Academy, to decide what is, and what is not, correct. Any one of half a dozen accents or locutions may be defended as the possible speech of an educated Englishman.

Nevertheless, the speech of London is gradually getting itself accepted as the standard version of the language. This is the culmination of a process that has been going on for several centuries, and is now proceeding at an accelerated pace. What will be the standard in America?

## The Manchurian Situation

IT IS welcome news that the interest of both the League of Nations and the United States in the events in Manchuria has been received sympathetically in Japan. In her allegiance to the various peace-making agencies, Japan has abated her sovereignty to the extent that she has allowed other countries to be concerned in anything that might involve her in war.

There was more than a little reluctance in League and American circles to press for mediation because of the clash which has developed between the military and civil elements in Japan. Clearly any outside intervention might have become a domestic football. This was the great danger. Stung by the shooting of Captain Nakamura, as well as mindful of the Chinese seizure of the Sino-Russian Chinese Eastern Railway two years ago, the Japanese military men were ready to seize any excuse for overt action against the Chinese. When the excuse came, they gave all the appearance of overreaching themselves, as soldiers sometimes do when they are giving, instead of carrying out, orders.

The military men should bear one great fact in view. Japan has been trying to rehabilitate herself before world opinion since 1921. The world, and particularly American public opinion, had come to entertain a fixed idea that the Japanese harbored ulterior designs on the Asiatic mainland. Gradually such a notion has been melting before experience and understanding. In the teeth of Chinese boycotts, in spite of Chinese turmoil which has thrown up irresponsible war lords, Japan has tried hard to conciliate the Chinese people, and prior to the present outbreak had succeeded in erasing the bad impression created between 1915 and 1920. But the good work of a decade would have been spoiled by the spread of a military net outside of the railway zone.

Military adventuring has not prevented the world press from admitting that Japan might have more of a case in Manchuria than appeared on the surface. The admission, having survived the stress of the last few days, will be helpful in encouraging the two parties to arrive at a solution, now that, save at one or two isolated points, Japanese troops are back within the South Manchuria railway zone. The stage is set for negotiations, and no time should be lost by Nanking in accepting the Japanese invitation to confer.

This is what both the League and the United States are interested in. Neither should permit itself to be made a buffer, facilitating delay, in an Oriental situation in which procrastination is regarded as a political virtue. One may recall that, though it is over two years since the Chinese and the Russians fell out over the Chinese Eastern Railway, no sign of a permanent settlement is in sight. Peace cannot afford to wait upon such procrastination in Sino-Japanese relations. It is just as urgent to Asia that China and Japan should come to an understanding as it is to Europe that France and Germany should.

The rôle of outside interposition at this time therefore is one of promoting a calm atmosphere in which both sides may be more quickly brought together. They have remained apart too long.

## Saving the Banks

A NEW YORK bank has announced that it will take over seven local banks which have recently been closed. The move is distinctly in the right direction. If more cooperation of this kind had been initiated, we should not now be witnessing the conditions which have overtaken banking.

The instance gives weight to the plans on which Federal Reserve System officials are said to be at work whereby large banks with Federal Reserve aid would advance funds on some of the slow assets of banks which are in liquidation and so help to place money sooner in the hands of waiting depositors who will be likely to put it into circulation.

Last year 1345 banks throughout the United States closed their doors. This was a record in banking history. This year 1098 banks have been closed so far, according to the magazine, the Banker. What does this signify? It means that millions of dollars have been tied up awaiting release at some indefinite future. It means that the underlying condition of the closed banks has become much worse by the mere act of closing. Take loans to business, for example. If repayment is suddenly called for, they may be found uncollectible, whereas they would be perfectly sound if banking accommodation continued for the borrower.

But the main effect is to be seen in the damage to public confidence. Whole communities have been deprived of banking facilities. Inevitably local trade must be retarded thereby. Obviously the public finds some difficulty in renewing its trust as well as its account with a reopened institution. Yet it has taken years to develop the faith in banking which distinguishes the modern community.

The alternative is hoarding. And this is now being practiced in many sections of the country. Recently the Federal Reserve System reported that the money in circulation had attained a record. All that this connoted, as was carefully explained by officials at the time, was an increasing amount of hoarding. The people were liquidating their deposits with the banks and hiding away the currency they received.

Some of the closed banks deserved to go to the wall. But there are many others which should have been saved by putting into effect cooperative plans such as the one announced in New York before they got into difficulties. This would clearly apply to those institutions which on examination have been found in a position to pay 100 cents on the dollar. Cooperation is in the interests of the banks themselves. The continuance of bank closings will retard that recovery upon which many banks still are counting to save them from insolvency.

## Decency in Foreign Relations

SOMEBODY has said that governments are the lowest common denominator of the people who appoint them. The cynic who made that observation would be fortified after a perusal of Maj. H. O. Yardley's "The American Black Chamber," a book which has recently caused a furore, especially in Japan.

In dealing with the espionage activities of the American Government, the author, who was head of the now defunct cryptographic bureau, "the black chamber" of his title, pulls aside the curtain screening all such activities, from which no government seems to have shrunk.

The work of these bureaus, staffed by able men and women, is chiefly to intercept the secret communications that pass between embassy and government. These are decoded or deciphered, according to the symbols used for communications, for the benefit of home diplomacy. The practice is an old one in Europe, and was learned by the United States during the war, its experts becoming extremely adept in the "breaking" of the most involved codes.

In this book the most remarkable example of adeptness is afforded by the story of the way in which Major Yardley's bureau "broke" the Japanese code and gave the State Department a day-by-day account of what transpired during the Washington Conference between the Japanese delegation and its Government. Japan's whole plan of campaign in the conference was intercepted, and, through the skill of the cryptographers, that nation's "irreducible minimum" of demands was known to the State Department long before it was reached in the conference.

In private life the practice of tapping private messages is a form of eavesdropping which self-respecting people simply do not indulge in. Yet it is apparently still good form among governments. Happily the United States Government, by Secretary Stimson's orders, has decided to discard the secret bureau.

This fine gesture will commend itself to all who are trying to develop the same standard of decency between governments as exists between individuals. The practice is a left-over of the secret diplomacy which the World War was supposed to have overthrown. It has no place in a world which is working for peace based on trust and good will. Major Yardley's disclosures should encourage an effort to obtain a new treaty among the powers providing that all diplomatic messages should be as inviolate as diplomatic persons and residences.

## Art for a Dollar

WITH discussion waging strongly about the value of the dollar now as compared to other years, consider this same crisp one dollar bill in relation to art. No, jewel-like water color sketches and deep-toned canvases are not being exchanged for the small sum of one dollar. Rather, our song concerns decorative and applied art, and we shall dare also to speak of art and a mixing bowl in the same breath.

To some the worth of the dollar probably was never more clearly shown than at the recent Art Center exhibition in New York City, where decorative objects and household utensils, obtainable for one dollar or less, were displayed. These articles, all chosen for their artistic design and fine construction, were listed with prices which proved to the incredulous onlooker that it was possible in the realm of household utensils for good taste and a small pocketbook to shake hands.

When an article is procured with considerable difficulty and at much expenditure, it is the accepted state of affairs that it should be rare and beautiful. But when gleaming pewter, sparkling glass, pottery in the Italian renaissance and European peasant style, and Basque linen are found for prices of a dollar or less, then manifestly one's eyes may widen.

"What a Dollar Can Buy" was the title of the exhibition. Fulfilling this promise were displayed articles of fine craftsmanship. There were clear crystal glassware, attractive in design and in its evasive amber and green coloring; perfume bottles, reproductions of early American glassware; mixing bowls, so unusual in line as to serve suitably as flower containers; quaint pottery and decorative linen. Obviously, many of these wares are of the type that several years ago would have been procurable only in the field of craftsmanship. That they are now accessible in most of the large department stores throughout the country at low prices is due to the modern quantity production.

At that same low price, however, or higher, worthless atrocities may be purchased. So while the American people are being urged from all sides to desist from their carefully inculcated thriftiness, to the word "buy," which is emblazoned continually before them, should be added another: Buy carefully. For the first word unmodified by the second may signify waste.

## Editorial Notes

Prof. Elliot Smith, writing in the Spectator to refute Sir Arthur Keith's accusation that man in the dim past ages was of a warlike disposition, says that warfare was not known to have been practiced in those times. He goes on to say:

> Ever since the discovery of America, with its new revelation of the peaceful habits of truly primitive people, serious students of human nature, from Sir Thomas More and Erasmus four centuries ago to many anthropologists of the present day, have been impressed with the remarkable fact that "from nature man receives a mild and gentle disposition."

Is it too much to hope that not only modern America but the whole modern world will strive to emulate their primitive ancestors in this respect?

In playing games for the benefit of the unemployed the National and American League baseball clubs are making a hit with the general public.

## Lupe Becomes My Lady-in-Waiting

ONE spring morning I answered my doorbell and there stood a young Mexican girl of about fourteen years, gay in a coral organdy with much lace. Her black eyes shone as she asked:

"You have some work for me, no?"

Before I could decline her services she continued:

"I come work for you. I like to work where bambino is."

"But I have no baby!" I answered.

"No bambino!" she ejaculated unbelievably. "Oh, poor Señora; then I come work for you anyhow."

"But I haven't anything for you to do," I protested.

"Nawtheeng to do! You no see anytheeng to do. Lupe see many theengs to do. But I no work in thees dress! It ees my Sunday dress for learn sometheeng at the new Protestant Mission. See, I breeng owther," and she began to unroll a package done up in a newspaper.

Just as I was about to refuse once more, a small Mexican boy in ragged overalls and a wide-brimmed straw hat, with the unmistakable stamp of the Indian upon his dark face, came to the door carrying a one-layer crate of dewberries.

"How much?" I asked.

"*Cuantos?*" asked Lupe at the same time.

"Twenty-five cents," answered the boy, ignoring Lupe and keeping his eyes on my face. "All fine," he added with a swaggering gesture which brought a box of berries up under my eyes.

* * *

"Peeg!" cried Lupe. "You tell my Señora such a price! No, we have none of your berries with a price like gold. We take maybe a box for feefteen centavos if they are very good at the bottom of the box like on top."

A stream of invective Spanish flowed between them; then the boy, grinning with the excitement of the encounter, said to me, "I go ask."

He took himself off down the street, putting his bare feet one before the other without turning out his toes, with much of the precision and grace of the Indian. A few doors away his father had stopped his wagon under the shade of a tree and the diminutive burro which served as engine had gone into a doze along with the fruit vendor.

"Now," said Lupe, "I get pan for the berries; thees peeg must have box back."

"But Lupe," I interposed, "suppose he won't sell the berries for fifteen cents?"

"Poor Señora," she responded. "You let Lupe answer all doorbells now, I do not let these boy take all your money."

"Now," she said to the returned urchin who held out a box of berries to me, "I get pan and give you box back. Next time I ask *pilon* [something extra as a present] from you. Thees time I let you off."

We went into my house, Lupe switching back to the kitchen in her coral organdy for a pan, while I opened my purse and extracted fifteen cents for the berries. Lupe took the empty box and the money to the waiting boy, then closed the front door with a triumphant click.

"Now I work for you," she said.

"Why do you want to work for me?" I questioned, knowing that her race is not usually so persistent, a mere negative shake of the head being sufficient for instant dismissal to one inquiring for work.

* * *

Lupe laughed, showing white, even teeth. "I theenk I no tell you," she said, "then you ask. My madre say, 'Lupe, the school she is out, you find work for morning. Go work for lady what has beeg fine feeg trees; maybe, yes, she will send some feegs for José.'"

"And who is José?" I asked.

"You not know my browther José? Oh, poor Señora! José play guitar and sing like a—like a silver bird. José no can walk, he stay in wheel chair. Such a beautiful strong wheel chair from the secondhand store! José play and seeng while my madre makes tortillas on the piaza and he save his dinero, his money, for wheel chair. Now he can go by himself. José buy me thees beautiful dress."

I saw that I must interrupt the eulogy of José. "Well," I ventured, "What can you do, Lupe, and what pay do you expect?"

"Me?" asked Lupe, "I do everytheeng—cook, wash, iron, sew, mop, dust." Then she paused for breath and added, "and peeck feegs."

"For how much a week?" I asked.

"I come at seven, I stay to one, then I go home," responded Lupe.

"For how much?" I reiterated.

She hesitated, sizing me up out of the corners of her bright eyes. "Five dollar," she concluded.

"I will try you for a week," I answered, "and see what you can find to do."

"I stay all summer," she announced. "The feegs get ripe in July—maybe little sooner. José like feegs better than anytheeng."

"Very well," I answered. "We shall see. Now go home and tell your mother that I will try you a week. And if you are a very good girl and do my work so that I have more time to write, José shall have some figs as soon as they are ripe."

"No, Señora," she said. "First I feex thees so dusty dining room. Then tomorrow when I come I bring you flowers—little soft pink flowers like a cloud in early morning, with some gray cinesa leaves and maybe bloom from our lavender tree to make all very sweet."

* * *

The next day Lupe was back minus the coral organdy and the talkativeness. Her purpose had been accomplished. She had impressed me with the gorgeousness of her raiment and she had secured a position where there were fine fig trees.

I found that she could light a gas stove and run a vacuum sweeper, so I turned my house over to her and opened my typewriter preparatory to getting the first draft of a promised story done. Lupe was fascinated at once. She ran for a dust cloth, saying: "Oh, poor Señora, such a dusty theeng. Do not play on heem until I shine heem like new automobile." When this had been accomplished she stood over me to see how it "played." Then she laughed. "Oh, thees one joke on Lupe. He no play music, but he play words."

Then she noticed my hands. "Oh, poor Señora," she wailed, "such fingernails for a fine lady. Stop playing at once until Lupe make them beautiful like sunshine." Then she ran to the bathroom for a towel and a basin of warm water. She seated me at the porcelain-topped kitchen table, all the while deploring my poor, neglected hands. When I was allowed to go back to my typewriter my nails shone with unaccustomed brightness, matching the shining olive face of my little maid-in-waiting.

Noon came, and absorbed in my story I typed on and on until Lupe appeared in my doorway. "Señora," she reprimanded, "you will starve. I have rung bell until she bellow. It ees very bad not to eat when she is ready." I obeyed her summons and during the next few days I revolutionized my habits. I dined on time, I had my nails manicured daily, and I finished my story in less time than I had ever before taken for one of that length.

* * *

And so one morning when Lupe hunted for something to do, I opened my typewriter in fine spirits to make the completed copy of my story for the "persnickety" editor who had ordered it. I had reached the fifth page when the telephone on my desk rang. Lupe darted to my side to answer it.

"Yis," she said. "Thees my Señora's house. She very busy. She too fine lady to answer telephone. I answer him."

I heard a booming masculine voice ask, "And who are you?"

"I am Lupe," she responded. "I keep house for my Señora. She no can be disturb with foolishry. What you want?"

The masculine voice boomed louder than ever. "Tell your Señora that I want that story she promised muy pronto."

"There is no hombre what can tell my Señora 'I want' unless he say 'please,'" responded Lupe with dignity.

Something bade me let Lupe finish the conversation without interruption, so I began to click the keys of my typewriter.

"You want speek with my Señora on eemportance theeng?" she asked.

"I am a poor, hungry editor," said the masculine voice, "and I am in need of a few stories to grind my teeth upon. Has your Señora a nice tender one on hand? Wait, don't ask her. Just ask her if she will marry me tomorrow."

"No, she no can tomorrow. I have just taken all the curtains down. Tomorrow I iron them. Our house he is not ready," said my lady-in-waiting.

More laughter greeted me over the wire.

"Then find out if your Señora will please dine with me tonight and I shall ask her myself."

Very gravely I gave my acquiescence to Lupe, who transmitted it to the most particular editor in the country, who little guessed that I had heard his badinage.

"Now," breathed Lupe with relief, "I wash curtains, and while they dry I make a pecan cake. Maybe editor like cake, no?" H. H. H.

## Notes From London

**Street Artist Lights Work**

LONDON'S most enterprising pavement artist was determined not to be outshone by the grand flood-lighting display of buildings, parks and gardens for the International Illumination Congress and the Faraday centenary celebration. So, while the gaunt splendor of St. Paul's Cathedral, the majestic beauty of the Houses of Parliament, and stately Buckingham Palace, like a glittering icing model, were bathed in the light of hundreds of powerful arc lamps, Mr. J. MacDonald turned his own meager, but nevertheless highly effective, flood light onto his pavement pitch at Hyde Park Corner. On an inverted bucket he fixed a lamp and a reflector. His striking chalk drawings stood out in strange relief from the darkness of the surrounding street, and he was soon doing a roaring trade. Pennies rained in and around his old battered hat, lying by his side. But his success was too great. Crowds gathered round him—and as every Londoner knows, crowds must not collect in the metropolis on any account. Police appeared from all sides. "Pass along there, please," they commanded in kindly and sympathetic, but quietly insistent tones. The crowds obeyed. Pennies still pattered down on the old hat. But a few days later the pavement artist disappeared. Had he been "moved on" for "disturbing the peace," or had he retired into the country with a pension earned with amazing rapidity? people asked one another as they passed his vacant pitch.

* * *

**Whitehall Goes Modern**

Britain's army of civil servants, working in the maze of government buildings in Whitehall, are overjoyed, for they are saying good-by to dingy offices with bare, dusty rooms and bleak furniture. Flowers, attractive curtains and tasteful decorations are appearing instead to match the pretty dresses of the girl typists and secretaries, and to brighten the work hours of the clerks. The welcome change is due to a decree of Mr. George Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works in the late Labor Government, that officials in Whitehall may in future arrange their offices as they please. Hitherto it has been an unwritten law that no one was allowed to move the desks, tables, and chairs which had remained in the same positions for generations, merely because they were first planted in some particular spot by the Office of Works. There has been a great rush to brighten Whitehall. It will now be able to compete with the cheerful and cozy atmosphere of modern business premises. "For years we have worked in offices which, in addition to their gloomy positions, have been made depressing by their arrangement," a woman clerk told a press representative. "There was no personal touch, nothing to make one feel a righteous pride in the office layout. Now all that will be changed. And," she added, "people always work better in pleasant surroundings."

* * *

**London Bobby Aids Tourists**

The only part of London which seems to have really impressed the party of Russian tourists who recently visited Britain are the police and their controlling of the traffic. But London's "bobbies" have for a long time been one of its best advertising agents. Overseas visitors sauntering round seeing the sights, or hunting for some hidden back street with a wealth of historical interest, find the "men in blue" always willing, helpful, and polite, and an endless source of knowledge. Two young girls from Paris spent the last part of their holiday in London this summer looking for a particular policeman who had lent them a shilling earlier in the season. They were out for a walk with their governess when they suddenly realized that they had lost her. After searching for her for some considerable time, they decided to return to the hotel where they were staying. But they had no money with them. Courageously they walked up to the nearest policeman on point duty, distracted his attention from the swirling traffic, and asked him in their broken English for some money to take them home. Without hesitation he gave them a shilling, but apparently they forgot to ask him for his address, to which they could return the money